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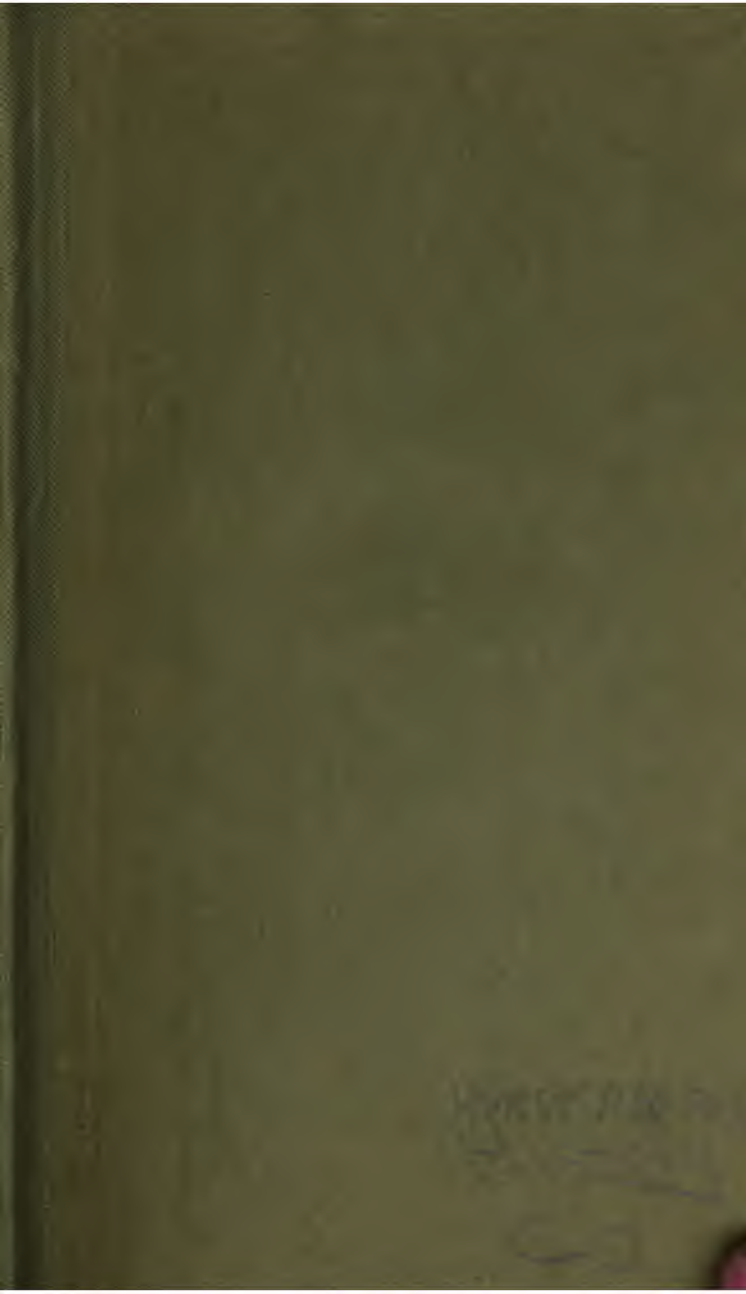
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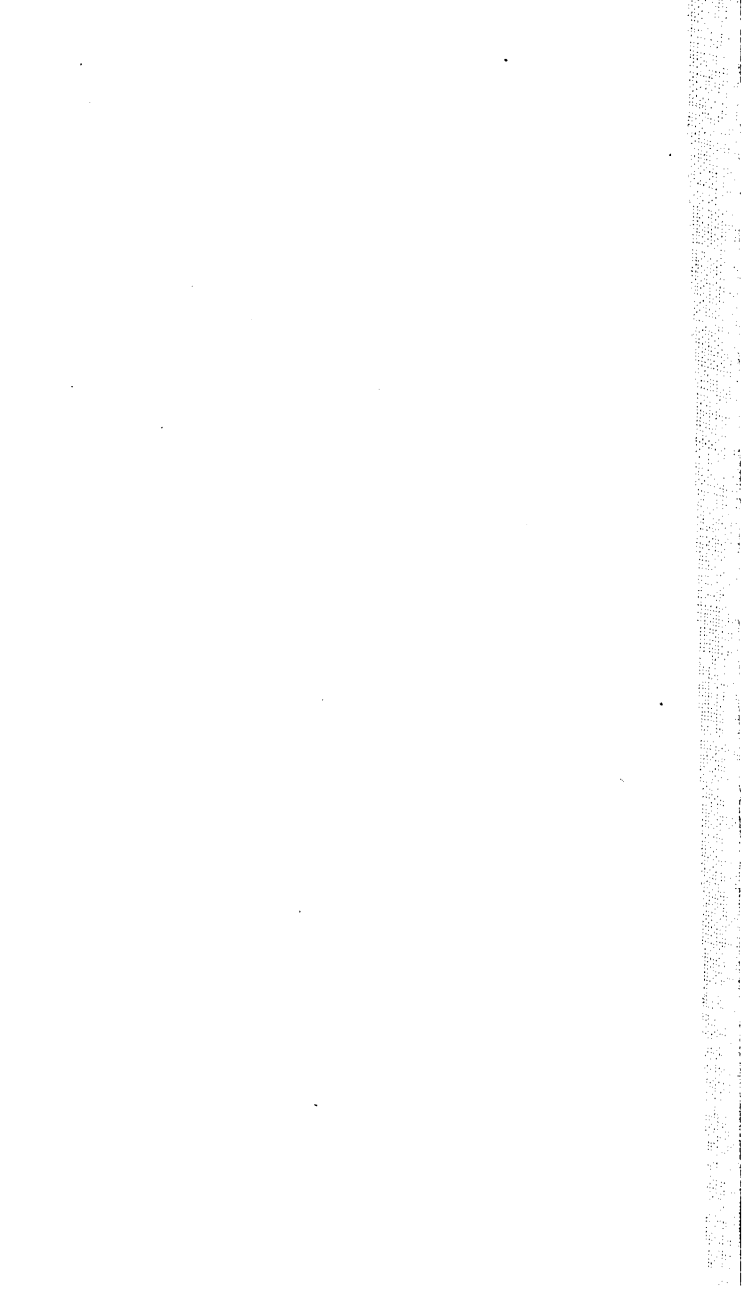
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A  
HISTORY  
OF  
HURSTPERPOINT.

“TURPE EST IN PATRIA VIVERE, ET PATRIAM IGNORARE.”

BY A NATIVE, A MINOR.

DETUR ALIQUID ETATI.—*Cic.*

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. PHILLIPS, 13, POPLAR PLACE, BRIGHTON;  
AND TO BE HAD OF  
MR. T. WELLS, Printer, MR. POWELL, Bookseller,  
HURSTPERPOINT: and MR. ANDREWS,  
11, St. James's St., BRIGHTON.

1837.

*W. M. G.*



## ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA.

Page 5 line 2 from bottom, for "on," read *of*.

.. 5 .. 7 .... after "might," read *have*.

.. 8 .. 8 .... for "apartment," read *department*.

.. 8 .. 9 .... for "alios," read *alia*.

.. 10 .. 13 from top dele "now."

.. 20 .. 35 .... dele §

.. 24 .. 33 .... for "Rober," read *Robert*.

.. 24 Dele the last paragraph — repeated.

.. 26 line 2 from bottom, for "in," read *on*.

.. 37 last line. for "Swale's," read *Mr. Soale's*.

.. 43 fourth line, after "Poor," read 1818.

.. 36\*line 8 after "Hanover Square," read "He was Sheriff of Sussex in 1820, and is one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, and in the Commission of the Peace.

All the articles from that headed "Monumental Inscriptions," and the paragraph that precedes it, to the brief one entitled "Inscriptions on the Communion Plate," should have preceded "Charitable Donations," at page 43.

(*Omitted in their respective places.*)

### STEWARDS OF HURST MANOR.

Temp. Charles II. Mr. Thurland, living at Reigate, afterwards a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

About 1709. Thomas Whitpayne.

— 1750. Ralph Beard.

— 1762. Thomas Dodson.

— 1782. Peter Morphee.

— 1797. George Gourthope, Sen. and Jun.

1837. George and John Hoper. Lewes.

The Arms of the Gorings and of the Earl of Norwich, are engraved in Horsfield's *Sussex*, and are a *chevron between three annulets gules*. CREST, *A lion rampant guardant sable*.

## PREFACE.

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THE idea of writing the History of my native place, suddenly suggested itself in last May: I had never, even remotely, entertained the intention or desire to do it before.

In the middle of July I began, not then very earnestly, to lay a sort of foundation, by extracting the brief, but the fullest printed account extant, of Hurstperpoint, from Horsfield's History of Sussex.

At intervals, I leisurely added to my first stores of information, and after the lapse of about two months from the commencement of the formation of my Collections, I applied with greater diligence to add as much as possible to my materials, and arrange them in available order.

Antecedent to the period mentioned, I had never taken any interest in topographical or antiquarian inquiries, and perhaps knew as little of the history and antiquities of my native place and county, as the most uninformed out of both.

I had therefore to make myself acquainted with the scope and objects of county histories in general, and those of individual places in particular. I had to inform myself of matters which I had before viewed, with many others, as repulsive and repugnant—antiquarian mouldiness and lore. Ignorance, and prejudice its offspring, were cleared away as I advanced; every step increasing my respect, and enhancing the interest of the paths, that because they are not much frequented, and I wilfully knew them not, I thought, were dreary, dark, and unprofitable. But experience, and increasing satisfaction have taught me to say with Warton,—

Nor rude, nor barren, are the winding ways  
Of hoar Antiquity, but strewn with flowers.

The attempt to write a History of Hurstperpoint needs no apology or excuse. If every village of Italy has its historian, and no clergyman follows the example of Gilbert White, in a far greater place than Selborne, who should forbid the assumption of the historic pen for Hurstperpoint, by even an inexperienced and lay debtor to it for his nativity?

Accordingly, I have presumed to offer to my fellow-villagers, a printed arrangement of what materials I possessed, or could collect; and to the imperfect history of my native county, a more copious contribution, than I believe has yet been afforded concerning a place of equal dimensions and population with Hurstperpoint.

That the following pages will be found to contain more

information of Hurst, than any one inhabitant probably knows altogether, is a sufficient reason for publishing without delay; that a great deal more might be said and obtained, I well know, but who would now be deprived of a part, when the whole is any when impossible, and a nearer approximation to it than the present, not likely to be accumulated and given till the lapse of years, and possibly not at all?

For my own part, it will continue to be my delight and recreation to augment my knowledge of Hurst, and thus, frequently of its vicinity. If no one anticipates me, the cumulative results of a few years' investigations and searches, under adequate encouragement, shall be embodied in a more worthy History, with a more elegant form.

The speculation of a first attempt, and the risk of publication, warned me of any costly mode of printing, and the expense of embellishments. The density of the pages is owing to the absence of a subscription-list, a trouble and obligation which I had no wish to incur; and indeed, I am no friend to what Dr. Johnson calls, the "pomp of wide margin and diffuse typography."

I have acknowledged, I think, almost without exception, the sources of my information. I have forborne to enter on an expedition, perhaps fruitless, of seeking more information than I possessed; "what favourable accident or easy inquiry brought within my reach has not been neglected;" and I have no obligations to record from the success of "courting living information," except in three instances that are expressed; for, although I know not that I have any reason to say I should have been "contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another," yet I had no wish to encounter the possible refusal or reluctance of those, with whom my time and my solicitations might alike have been wasted.

The interval of a collegiate vacation has enabled me, on the spot, to begin, carry on, and in haste, to complete this work. It has cost me much labour and vexation, more of course than if I had not come to my task completely unacquainted with any plan, its details, and my subject. With the exception of the first 20 pages, the whole of the book has been written, arranged, and printed during the present month. The errors therefore

*quas aut incuria fudit*

*Aut humana parum cavit natura,*

generous consideration will forgive.

OCTOBER, 1837.

# HISTORY

## OF

### HURSTPERPOINT.

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It is usual for topographers to begin their descriptions with a citation from Doomsday Book, as indeed, anterior to the time of the compilation of that valuable record, very little that is authentic can be obtained, or is expected. The County of Sussex, in particular, affords but little ground or occasion for speculations as to its condition, and that of its inhabitants, before the time of the Conquest; less, for certainty of description or narrative, and accuracy of knowledge. Possessing the best chances, and greatest capabilities, of almost any County in England, for early peopling and civilization, it seems it became the habitation of human beings late, and the recipient of civilized life last and latest of all.

We are not about to go over the early history of the County, nor record what is known as certain of it in the earliest ages; but believe a general succinct introductory account of the Anglo-Saxon and Danish times, confined to their relation with the Weald of Sussex, and therefore inclusively to Hurstperpoint, together with a slight sketch of manners and customs, will be generally acceptable.

It were a foolish task and waste of time to enquire about Sussex before the time of Cæsar's invasion. Though contiguous to the scene of his landing, that great Conqueror never put his foot within the County, and it was as slow to participate in the contests of the time, as it was unhonoured by Roman visits. The *maritime* parts of the county had long been frequented, and very early in the Christian era were fortified by the Roman governors, against attacks from the sea, or internal resistance. If the ancient visitants of the coasts ever penetrated so far into the interior as the Downs, the vast and impenetrable forest which, undiversified and unrelieved by other objects, must, to the remotest point, have presented itself to their view, would at once deter them from all intentions, if any existed, of proceeding further. But those who reached the shore, if for commerce, were speedily gone; and

those who were belligerent, provoked only petty and temporary skirmishes; while both sides, barbarians, if they conquered they would find but transient and uninviting means of subsistence, and would be destitute of genius or contrivance to provide better. If "the south-east parts of Britain had already, before the age of Cæsar, made the first and most requisite step towards a civil settlement, and the Britons, by tillage and agriculture, had there increased to a great multitude," \* Sussex, plainly, could not be included in so favorable an account of civilization. "The other inhabitants of the island maintained themselves by pasture: they were clothed with skins of beasts. They dwelt in huts which they reared in forests and marshes with which the country was covered; they shifted easily their habitation, when actuated either by the hopes of plunder, or the fear of an enemy: the convenience of moving their cattle was ever a sufficient motive for removing their seats; and, as they were ignorant of all the refinements of life, their wants and their possessions were equally scanty and limited." That Sussex, therefore, should come under this description every appearance would suggest. That the veneration for the oak, for which the Druids were remarkable, should lead them to consecrate their groves, and practice their mystic rites, in this thickly-wooded country, where we may suppose, from its long celebrity for this majestic tree, it grew then as proudly and as freely as superstitious protection would permit, we may very safely conceive. Here, then, under the guidance of the venerable Druids, it is probable the ancient Britons lived in pristine barbarity, and wide-spread sylvan scenery. The occupations of the swineherd and the neatherd were the sole employment of the Britons, and originally living on acorns and herbs, and afterwards on but coarse and distasteful food, this savage state of existence was only gradually ameliorated as Roman comfort and refinement, by slow degrees, were directly introduced, or, in a fragmentary manner, discovered and adopted.

Such were the modes of life which prevailed in Sussex for a long period, and which, most probably, were indulged in some degree on the present scite of Hurstperpoint. An elevated ground was always first occupied, and as Wolsonbury afforded an excellent locality for encampment, and was, most likely, so used, at a very early period, there are strong presumptions for believing Hurstperpoint very early a spot of British habitation. To suppose an unbroken continuity of human occupation, from such a possibly remote first possession of the soil, would be too unreasonable and unfounded an indulgement of hopes of antiquity for our village. That there was an assemblage of British huts as early as at a great many places in Sussex, is no extravagant conjecture or supposition; that the ground they covered might upon their easy demolition, be again covered with a leafy expanse, and then, in time, be cleared for re-occupation, with such dwellings as an improved age would set up, is all very consonant to well grounded belief.

We will here beg leave to introduce a rapid but comprehensive poetical history of the period under consideration, because

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\* Hume, chap. 1.

it is written by a former resident of Hurst,\* and will give a specimen of her poetry, as well as otherwise answer our purpose. The Author writes from the summit of Ditchling Beacon.

Pre-eminently rises this grand point,  
Amid the verdant chain of Sussex' hills;  
And, having gained th' ascent, th' enraptured sight  
Delighted views, and ranges o'er the Weald:

Enchanted by the pleasing sight, wrapt thought,  
Th' effect of human labour contemplates,  
Which in this scene hath wrought such wondrous change.

For when the Belgians, Regni termed of old,  
Had first, as Cæsar from the Rhemi learned,  
Crossed o'er the Rhine they entered Gallia's land;  
Borne o'er the billows thence to Britain's shore,  
They gained possession of this lovely scene,  
O'er which the eye now wanders with delight;  
But then a forest drear, CORB ANDRED called.  
Extending, so our ancient records say,  
From Ringwood, amid Hampshire's woody vales,  
To distant Newenden, in fertile Kent;  
And, South to North, it covered thirty miles.  
Then 'mid its shades no goodly dwelling rose,  
No shelter rude could lonely wanderer find,  
But deep morass, and dark impervious wood,  
A frowning gloomy wilderness it seemed,  
Th' abode of such wild animals alone,  
As are indigenous to this our isle.

In this, its savage state,  
The Roman warriors landed on our shores.  
But when, within a century's rapid lapse,  
All Britain, south the Tweed, confessed their sway,  
What time th' imperial purple Claudius wore,  
Who to dispel its native ignorance, placed  
Teachers of legal knowledge in the land,—  
Then was this wild no more Cold Andred termed,  
But designated *LUCUS ANDATIS*;  
Through which their military roads they made,  
That nought the marches of their legions, swift  
And daring, might impede; and by these ways  
Erected Baths, Mutations, Mansions, Inns.

Britain, under the sway of the Romans, enjoyed as high a degree of comfort, civilization, and peace, as, when once lost, it did not again very easily or quickly regain. During the 400 years of their settlement in this island, there seemed no event or circumstance that would render Hurst in any way a profitable subject of speculation or inquiry. Although their villas and stations adorned the County, some of whose splend-

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\* Miss E. Hitchener, who kept an Establishment for Young Ladies at the present residence of H. Holman, Esq. She was said to be very clever, but I am unacquainted with any other test of her ability and knowledge except the Poem from which the above lines are taken. Its title is "The Weald of Sussex," and it is a small 12mo. of 150 pages. With usual poetical extravagance, very little is said about the Weald, but a great deal about things quite foreign to a descant on the Weald of Sussex. She makes a most unfeminine and ostentatious display of learning in her notes, from volumes which she had as little read as she does confine herself to her subject in her poem.

did remain yet exist, and their magnificent roads\* struck out lines of civilized life and human improvement across the length and breadth of the county,—though so near to the commanding scene of their encampments on the south, and on the east, to one of their military ways,† as is generally believed, yet upon so advantageous a position as Hurst is built upon, no single sign of Roman habitation, visit, or casual survey,† has been found to gratify flattering retrospection, or provoke classical indignation. Not widely unlike to the shepherds who dwell in huts amid the astonishing ruins of Palmyra, the demi-barbarians of Hurst, if there were any at the time, must have viewed what was around them in sullen ignorance, or brutish indifference and wonder; or else, in the impervious seclusion of wide-spreading oaks, been utterly unacquainted with their fellow creatures and their doings.

“— penitus toto divises orbe Britannos.”

\* Gibbon's information on the Roman roads, though often quoted in works of this kind, I cannot resist giving, especially as, in the intended Brighton railroad, the first time, during 1500 years, Sussex will witness the only structure of a similar nature, which will stand comparison with their celebrated and enduring works, over the traces of one of which, the projected Railway will for some distance probably be carried.

“The public roads were accurately divided by mile stones, and ran in a direct line, from one city to another, with very little respect for the obstacles either of nature or private property. Mountains were perforated, and broad arches thrown over the broadest and most rapid streams. The middle part of the road was raised into a terrace, which commanded the adjacent country, consisting of several strata of sand, gravel, and cement, and was paved with large stones, or in some places near the capital, with granite. Such was the solid construction of the Roman highways whose firmness has not entirely yielded to the effort of fifteen centuries.

Houses were every where erected at the distance only of five or six miles, each of them was constantly provided with forty horses, and by the help of these relays, it was easy to travel an hundred miles a-day along the Roman roads.”

† Of the ancient British roads, which were of course greatly inferior to the Roman, eight have been enumerated. Of these one only seems to have entered Sussex, the Ermyrn Street, proceeding from the south-east of Scotland. After skirting the eastern coast, and sending out some *diverticula*, it at length reached London, where dividing into two branches, the most westerly went by Dorking, Cold-harbour, Stone-Street, and Pulborough to Chichester; while the easterly one was continued to Bromley, Holwood Hill, Tunbridge Wells, Wadhurst, Mayfield, and Eastbourne to Pevensey.

There were three principal Roman cities in the county:—*Regnum* (Chichester), *Anderida* (Eastbourne), and *Mutuantonis* (Lewes). The Roman road crossing the county from west to east, over the hills and near the coast, is supposed to have

In the middle of the 5th century the Saxons came over to Britain, and after Horsa and Hengist, who landed in Kent,

gone near Aldrington (believed to be the *Portus Adurni*) whence a branch went northward, passing over Clayton Hill, a little to the right of the present road, and passing over St. John's Common, where there were more visible and striking evidences of its existence, first discovered in 1799. At Eastbourne, tessellated pavements have long since been discovered, and at Bignor, some fine and extensive remains, both the vestiges of splendid Roman Villas. At the latter place, a Roman road went to *Londinium* (London) through Pulborough and Billingshurst, which is now partially in use. In the Parsonage grounds of Clayton there are some Roman remains: a statue of Apollo is said to have been excavated, and other indications have been seen likely to lead to interesting results. During the life time of the late Incumbent, they were not permitted to be uncovered to view, nor further traced: if the present Rector, the Rev. James Garbett, should have the interest and consideration to have them examined, he will do a service to the expectant, but hitherto disappointed and despairing antiquary, and to the eager admirers of Roman genius and performances, which his predecessor never thought of effecting, or refused to gratify.

As, therefore, only two miles from Hurst, there was most likely a Roman Villa, it is not one of the most improbable things that more important Roman *indicia* may hereafter be discovered here. Nothing has been already found to warrant any important supposition: Roman coins are in the possession of R. Weekes, Esq. F.S.A. and Mr. T. Wells, but these will scarce afford room for mere conjecture. The Romans certainly occupied Wolstanbury, which immediately overlooks Hustperpoint, as there are many of their antiquities, consisting of coins, urns, bones, metal in various states, &c. in the possession of the two individuals just mentioned, which have been from time to time discovered there. A plan of the camp was drawn by Mr. Hamper,\* and published in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1806. It is of an oval shape, 200 yards from north to south, and 160 from east to west. The entrance is on the south side; the fosse is four feet deep and ten yards wide; north-west there is a tumulus, and south-east a hollow, about thirteen yards over, and four and a half feet deep. This description, the lapse of thirty years has rendered less applicable at the present day. Mr. Hamper says "the present name is evidently derived from some Saxon chieftain named *Wolstan* (*pulycan-boris*, oppidum Wolston), of whom," he adds, "the neighbouring inhabitants still entertain a traditionary remembrance." Who there might have been living in Mr. Hamper's time to have had this transmitted recollection, it is not known; it would be difficult, I believe now, to find any one who has this uncommon instance of the

\* Gathered knowledge of a thousand years "

\* As there will be no occasion for a chapter on Biography, I do not know that I can more suitably place a Sketch of the Life



came Ella, in 477, at the head of a numerous band of Saxon adventurers, who debarked in the Isle of Selsey, in this

of Mr. Hamper than here, on the first mention of his name. Although not a native of Hurstperpoint, yet he was immediately connected with a family who long dwelt here; he was known to many of the inhabitants, and a biographical notice seems but just, and no doubt will be acceptable. A great portion of it is extracted from "The Gentleman's Magazine."

The late William Hamper, Esq., of Birmingham, was the only son of Mr. Thomas Hamper, of the same place. He was born there Dec. 23, 1776. Raised in society by the cultivation of his superior talents and taste, he had the distinguished merit of self-education, and was the simple architect of his own reputation and station in the republic of letters. He was brought up to the business of his father, and the task of travelling in many English counties, required by its concerns, enabled him to indulge the taste he had acquired for visiting Churches and other ancient edifices. His earliest productions, however, were poetical pieces, which were generally communicated to the pages of "The Gentleman's Magazine." In "The Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1810, in writing about Poyninge, he was induced to convert a description of the Devil's Dyke, as he says, into "a '*ryghte pleasaunte*' legend," which we here give, not because of its poetical elegance, but because it will doubtless interest the people of Hurst sufficiently to admit of its insertion here.

#### THE DEVIL'S DYKE.—A SUSSEX LEGEND.

Five hundred years ago, or more,  
Or, if you please, in days of yore,  
That wicked wight, yclept OLE NICK,  
Renown'd for many a wanton trick,  
With envy from the Downs beheld,  
The studded Churches of the Weald;  
Here Poyninge cruel-form--and there  
Hurst, Albourne, Bolney, Newtimber,  
Cuckfield, and more with towering crest,  
(*Quæ nunc præscribere longum est*);  
Oft heard the undulating chime,  
Proclaim around--'twas service-time.  
While to the sacred house of pray'r  
Went many a pious worshipper.

"Can I with common patience see  
These Churches--and not one for me?  
Shall I be cheated of my due  
By such a sanctimonious crew?"  
He muttered twenty things beside,  
And swore that night the foaming tide,  
Led through a vast and wondrous trench,  
Should give these pious souls a drench!

Adown the west the steeds of day,  
Hasted merrily away;  
And night in solemn pomp came on,  
Her lamp a star--a cloud her throne,  
The lightsome moon--she was not there,  
But deckt the other hemisphere.

Now with a fit capacious spade,  
So large, it was on purpose made,

County. He defeated the natives who resisted his progress and drove them into the great forest of Andreade, or An.

Old Nick began with much ado,  
To cut the lofty Downs in two.  
At every lift his spade threw out,  
A thousand waggon-load no doubt !  
O ! had he labor'd till the morrow,  
His envious work had wrought much sorrow ;  
The Weald with verdant beauty grac'd,  
O'erwhelm'd---a sad and watery waste !

But so it chanc'd, a good old dame,  
Whose deed has long out-liv'd her name,  
Wak'd by the cramp at midnight hour,  
Or just escap'd the night mare's pow'r.  
Rose from her humble bed, when, lo !  
She heard Nick's terrible ado !  
And by the star-light faintly 'spyed,  
That wicked wight and Dyke so wide,  
She knew him by his mighty size,  
His tail, his horns, and saucer eyes :  
And while, with wonderment amaz'd,  
At workman, and at work she gaz'd.  
Swift cross her mind a thought there flew  
That she by stratagem might do  
A deed which luckily should save  
Her Country from a watery grave,  
By his own weapons fairly beating.  
The father of all lies, and cheating !

Forth from her casement in a minute,  
A sieve with flaming candle in it,  
She held to view---and smelt Nick,  
Who ne'er suspected such a trick,  
(All rogues are fools) when first his sight  
A full-orb'd luminary bright  
Beheld---he fled---his work undone  
Scar'd at the sight of a NEW SUN ;  
And muttering curses that the day  
Should drive him from his work away !

Night after night this knowing dame  
Watch'd---but again Nick never came.  
Who now dare call the action evil,  
"To HOLD A CANDLE TO THE DEVIL ?"

In his younger days he was much attached to music, and was a composer as well as performer ; he set to music one or more songs, which were published under the assumed name of "Repma," being his own reversed. From the year 1804 to 1812, Mr. Hamper communicated to "The Gentleman's Magazine" a succession of views of Churches, and other ancient structures, accompanied by original descriptions and illustrations. They are upwards of thirty in number, in various counties, but chiefly in Hants, Kent, and Sussex. In the last named county are views and descriptions of Ditchling, Hurst-perpoint, Poynings, Street, and Westmeston Churches. He sketched views of Clayton, Keymer, Newtimber, Plumpton, and Pycombe Churches, which have not been published. The above are to be found in the Nos. commencing the present century.

In 1811, at the request of the Overseers and Guardians of the Poor of Birmingham, Mr. Hamper was induced to take upon himself the office of a Justice of the Peace for the

dreswold.\* Continuing to be victorious, he became master of all Sussex, and extending his conquests into Surrey, founded

County of Warwick. He executed its duties with the utmost activity and intelligence, and, with the exception of one short interval, continued to fulfil them for twenty years. To this laborious and engrossing public duty is entirely to be ascribed the non-execution of the new edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, to which important object his researches were chiefly directed. His intercourse as a Magistrate with the nobility and gentry of the county, furnished him with facilities of investigating the muniments of nearly all the ancient county families. From the time of his first correspondence with Mr. Nichols, for the History of Leicestershire in 1803, there was a succession of authors, among the most eminent topographers of the age, to whom he furnished important communications.

Mr. Hamper never published but two distinct works, viz: "Observations on certain Ancient Pillars of Memorial, called Hoar Stones," and "The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale." In his philological investigations of the Runic inscriptions he was peculiarly successful, as his sagacity has, in more than one instance, most satisfactorily explained what had been before totally misunderstood. In the Saxon language, and the latinity of the middle ages, he was equally well versed.

Mr. Hamper married on the 7th Nov. 1803, Jane, youngest daughter of Wm. Sharp, Esq. of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, a gentleman of some celebrity amongst the political characters of the day. By her he had three daughters, their mother having died on June 6th, 1829. Mr. Hamper's remains were deposited with those of his parents, in the church yard of King's Norton, Worcestershire.

The family of Hamper comes from West Tarring. The Pedigree is given as far back as two centuries, in Cartwright's West Sussex, vol. 3, p. 4.

THOMAS HAMPER seems to be the first of Hurstperpoint, who died 1760, and married Lydia, daughter of the Rev. J. Davies, of Little Horsted. His offspring were

JOHN HAMPER, and

THOMAS HAMPER, of Hurstperpoint, who died March 6, 1791, æt. 77; he was married to Ann Brown, who died April 18, 1793, æt. 79. They were both buried in the church yard of this parish, and have memorials. Their offspring were

THREE DAUGHTERS.

WILLIAM HAMPER, who lived throughout his life at Hurst, and who was known by the inhabitants *inter alia* as a literary gatherer in a particular and confined apartment. He died May 23, 1831, æt. 81. His wife died March 7, 1785, æt. 35, and a daughter, Elizabeth, August 28, 1795, æt. 15. They are all three buried in the church yard, and have inscriptions.

THOMAS HAMPER, of Birmingham, the father of the Antiquary, who died 1811, and married Elizabeth Tyson.

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\* But when the Saxons' firmly 'established power,  
Had to a Heptarchy reduced the Isle,

the kingdom of the South Saxons. But it was not without determined and persevering opposition that this territory was ceded to the invaders. Encampments on Cisebury, Wolsenbury, and on other hills eastward, were made by the Britons or Saxons, after having been before used respectively by the original inhabitants and the Romans; and driven from defence to defence till each was taken possession of by the enemy, the weakness and exhaustion of the natives were too great longer to resist, and at Andred-Ceaster (Pevensey) the merciless conquerors spared neither age nor sex in their indiscriminate slaughter. Ella died in 514, and Cissa succeeded his father in the government. His reign was long and tranquil. After Cissa, Sussex was under the dominion of the kings of Wessex. Some time after they had a king of their own in the person of **ADELWACH**, who began to reign in 648. His government endured 25 years. **CEADWALLA**, having in vain attempted it before, now annexed Sussex to his dominions; and it continued subject to Wessex for near two centuries, governed by military despots called *Eorls*, and making frequent efforts, but in vain, to achieve its independence. About 890, Sussex became incorporated with the other states of the kingdom in the Heptarchy under Egbert, from whose time, particularly under Alfred, with the exception of the predatory incursions of the Danes, and the interruption caused thereby to the progress of civilization, Sussex, in common with most other counties, gradually witnessed tillage and agriculture on its lands, and improvement, developing refinement and intelligence, in its inhabitants.

We are now arrived on a stable foundation, and can stop at Doomsday survey to take a retrospection, though not far, yet comparatively distinct and true. The Anglo-Saxon period is one of continual difficulty and perplexity, over which sometimes broods a darkness impenetrable, and sometimes a mist that appears stationary and impermeable, or if ever partially broken, but "mocks with the view" it discloses. "*Ergo hæc deserta via, et inculta, atque interclusa, jam frondibus et virgultis relinquitur.*"\*

William the Conqueror being securely seated on his throne, resolved to make a general survey of his newly-acquired territories; and in 1081, it was commenced, five justices being appointed to take it in each county, and in 1086, the arduous and important task was completed. Some of the northern counties were excluded, as being almost wholly covered with wood.

Sussex now bowed to conquering Ella's arms,  
Was thence the kingdom of South Saxons termed.

And though the Regni stubborn contest held,  
Yet, when compelled Anderida to yield,  
Anderida, the city of their strength,  
They in their spacious forest refuge sought;  
Now Lucas Andates no longer termed,  
But *Andredswald*, whence named the Weald or Wild.  
*Weald of Sussex.*

\* Cicero, *pro M. Cælio*, 18.

"It was a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenures, value: the quantity of meadow, wood, arable, and pasture land which they contained; and in some counties the number of tenants, cottagers, and slaves of all denominations who lived upon them. He appointed commissioners for this purpose, who entered every particular in their registry by the verdict of juries, and after a labour of six years, brought him in an exact account of all the landed property in his kingdom."\*

Here follows the account relating to Hurstperpoint:—

In Bottingelle (Buttinghill) Hundred, Robert holds Herst of William. Earl Godwin held it. It was then assessed at 41 hides. It is now now not rated, because it was always exempt from the land tax. At the time it was transferred there were only 18½ hides. There are 3½ hides in the rape of the Earl of Moreton, and 19 hides in the rape of William de Brailose. The arable is 25 plough lands. There are two ploughs in the demesne, and thirty five villains, and eight bondsmen have 21½ ploughs. Here is a Church, eight ministers, three mills of nine shillings, eighty acres of meadow, and a wood of fifty hogs. William holds 3 hides of this land; Gilbert 9½ hides, which Villains formerly held. The total value in the time of King Edward was £36, it was subsequently reduced to £9, and the whole is now estimated at £12.†

An examination of this authentic document evidently gives room for many remarks and inquiries; for investigations of the relation the facts it mentions bears to the present day, and for the foundation upon which is to be constructed the history of the descent of property in "Herst," and of its possessors down to the present day.

The above brief but important record, will give occasion, then, for a commentary, like the notes to Bayle's Dictionary, much more extensive than the text; and if, in its analysis, the means appear too diffuse, the matter not strictly relevant, will still, undoubtedly, be read by some either with instruction or interest.

*In Bottingelle (Buttinghill) Hundred.]* It is considered by some as nearly certain that the division of the country into counties, hundreds, and tithings, goes as far back as the first settlement of the Saxons; over each of these territorial divisions there presided a magistrate: over the county, a count, earl, or alderman: over the hundred, a centenary or hundreden; over the tithing, a decanus, or tithingman. The earl or alderman of the shire had a deputy, called the Sheriff, Shrieve, or Shire-reeve. In some counties there was an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex. These had their lathe-reeves, and rape-reeves. Alfred certainly divided the country into counties, hundreds, and tithings; and without endeavouring to discover the nature of earlier partitions of the kingdom, it is clear and incontestible that at the time of Doomsday survey, Sussex, at least, was divided into rapes and hundreds.

\* Hume, chap. 4.

† Henshaw and Wilkinson's Translation.

Of the former there were six, the present number, and in each of these was situated a castle, the residence of its chief lord, or military commander. Of these, Chichester was alienated in the 12th century; Arundel is at present inhabited; Bramber, Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings, are in ruins. The manors in the county when Domesday was compiled, were in the hands of 16 persons.\* The number of lordships was 386. ROBERT, EARL of EV had 188 manors, chiefly in the rape of Hastings. The EARL of MORETON had the earldom of Cornwall, 712 manors in other counties, and 81 in this. His chief castle was Pevensey, and his manors were situated in that rape. WM. DE WARREN had the borough of Lewes, and 43 manors in that rape.† To WM. DE BRAIOSE was apportioned the castle of Bramber, with 38 manors in its rape, EARL ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, whose daughter was married to the Earl of Moreton, had the castles of Chichester and Arundel, with 89 manors in those rapes.‡—"The hundreds at the time of Domesday were 63, and still continue that number. Of these 38 retain their original names; but in some cases manors and parishes have been taken from one, and added to another hundred, and in other cases the hundreds themselves have been divided and lost." The following tabular arrangement will show the parishes which were in existence, and which the hundred of Buttinghill contained at three different periods.

<i>Domesday Book, 1086.</i>	<i>County Rate, 1624.</i>	<i>County Rate, 1833.</i>
Chemere, Claitune, Herst, Wicham.	Balcombe, Cleyton, Crawley, Cuckfield, Hurst, Keymer, Slaugham, Worth.	Ardingly, Balcombe, Bolney, Clayton, Crawley, Cuckfield, Hursipoint, Keymer, Slaugham, Twineham, Westhoathly, Worth.§

*Robert holds Herst of William.*] At this, the first mention of the earliest and constant name of the place, its etymology may as well be disposed of. It is well known that *hurst* or *herst* is the Saxon for a wood. "There is reason to conjecture," says Mr. Dallaway, "from the recurrence of the words 'hurst' and 'fold' as the concluding syllable in the names of villages and places, that the Saxons had begun to cultivate the Weald, and to partition it into districts appendant unto several manors." He also conjecturally asks "whether the demarcation of the woodland district may not in most instances be fixed in those parishes which have 'hurst' as an adjunct."|| Dr. Plott, whom this author quotes, supposes that these lands were first cleared for tillage in Alfred's time. The fixation of ancient boundaries of the woodland is not very easy, but whatever

\* Horsfield's *Sussex*, v. 1, p. 77.

† Wm. de Warren had 209 manors, besides 28 towns or hamlets in York shire.—Hume's *Hist. of Eng.* Appendix II.

‡ Dallaway's *West Sussex*, vol. 1.

§ Horsfield's *Sussex*. || P. 51 Introduction.

might have been the case with the other numerous places ending in "hurst," it is pretty clear that woodland extended to the foot of Wolstanbury, and formed the then, as it does the existing, confines of the parish on the south, and, according to the above very well grounded hypothesis, gave to this place, with many others, the generic name of "Hurst," the specific and distinctive appellation being afterwards added by the Pierpoint family, in like manner as the Monceaux family gave to Hurst, in Hastings rape, the present designation—Hurstmonceaux. To analyse the remainder of the name of this place, will be to trace the easy derivation of the name "Pierpoint." As will be seen presently, this name was variously spelt, and very frequently, and most remotely, "Petroponthe." Considering that this means Peter of the Bridge, and no superior sense can be made of the other modes of its orthography, this is, undoubtedly, the original and true appellation. The etymology of Hurstperpoint, therefore, is clear beyond all cavil or dissatisfaction.

The names "Robert" and "William" mean Robert de Pierpont, and William de Warren, of both of whom we shall have occasion to speak more at large presently.

*Earl Godwin held it. It was then assessed at 41 hides, &c.]* It was about the beginning of the 11th century that Hurst was possessed by Earl Godwin, as being part of his vast dominions in the southern and eastern parts of England.—Hide is an uncertain quantity of land, worth about 20 Norman shillings and consisted of a variable number of acres, in proportion to its poverty or fertility; sometimes 140 acres, but according to Selden, 120. According to Bede, a hide was as much land as could maintain a single family throughout the year. To make the present extent of the parish tally with that at the time of Doomsday, it would require 136 acres to be reckoned to the hide. But to ascertain the correspondence between the limits at that distant time and the present, is almost impossible; it seems, however, likely, that the parochial territory is about the same now as then.

*At the time it was transferred, &c.]* For the two parcels out of the rape, an equal quantity of land was possessed by other owners in Hurst. The three quantities together it will be seen make up the original amount of 41 hides.

*The arable is 25 plough lands. There are 2 ploughs in the demeane, &c.]* The arable land was always nearest the residence, as being more convenient. A plough-land has been considered to contain as much land as could be cultivated with one plough, with pasture, meadow, &c. sufficient for the maintenance of the cattle requisite for the management of that portion of land, with houses and provision for the labourers. Horses were not employed in field labour, only oxen, the use of horses being prohibited. The small number of 2 ploughs attached to the demeane is easily accounted for, by the tenants being obliged, by nature of their tenures, to plough and cultivate the demeane lands.\* The lord's plough was drawn

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\* The general reader will find in one of the earlier parts of "The Pictorial History of England," now publishing, a great variety of illustrations of the practice of agriculture, and other industrial employments of the age under consideration.

by 4 oxen, a villain's plough generally by 2.\* The villains were a class of men, tied, as it were, to the soil, and were sold with the land to which they were attached; they would seem to have been principally engaged in tilling the lands of their lords, and in the requisite labours of agriculture. They could not acquire any property, either in lands or goods; if any were found to be possessed of property, the Lord could seize

\* The following information from PHILPOTT'S "Villare Kantianum," p. 99, may perhaps be more advantageously inserted at this place.

When the King had given to any of the great men of the realm, for example, two thousand acres of land, this party proposing in this place to make his dwelling, or (as the old word is) his Mansion House, or his Manor House, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all manner of necessities; and for that purpose, he would give of the uttermost parts of these two thousand acres, one hundred or two hundred acres, or more or less, as he should think meet, to one of his most trusty servants, with some reservation of rent, to find a horse for the wars, and go with him when he went with the King to the wars, adding vow of homage, and the oath of fealty, wardship, marriage, and relief. This relief is to pay five pounds for every knight's fee, or after the rate for more or less at the entrance of every heir; which tenant so created and placed, was and is to this day, called a tenant by knight's service, and not by his own person; but of his manors, of these he might make as many as he would; then this Lord would provide that the land which he was to keep for his own use, should be ploughed, and his harvest be brought home his house required, his park pale and the like; and for that end he would give to sundry others, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty acres; reserving the service of ploughing a certain quantity, or so many days of his lands, and certain harvest works, or days in the harvest to labour, or repair the house, park, pale, or otherwise; or to give him for his provision, capons, hens, pepper, cummin, roses, gilliflowers, spurs, cloves, or the like; or to pay him a certain rent, and to be sworn to be his faithful tenant, which tenure was called a Socage Tenure, and is so to this day; howbeit most of the ploughing and harvest services are turned into money rents: the tenants in socage, at the death of every tenant, were to pay relief, which was not as knight's service, five pounds a knight's fee; but it was and is one year's rent of the land, and no wardship or other profit to the Lord. The remainder of the two thousand acres he kept to himself, which he used to manure by his bondmen, and appointed them at the courts of his manor how they should hold it, making an entry of it into the roll of the Remembrances of the Acts of his Court; yet still in the Lord's power to take it away, and therefore they were called Tenants at Will, by copy of court roll; being in truth bondmen at the beginning, but having obtained freedom of their persons, and gained a custom by use of occupying their lands, they now are called Copyholders, and are so privileged that the Lord cannot put them out, and all through custom.



it at his pleasure. They could not leave the employment of the lord without his permission; and if they absconded, or were stolen, they might be reclaimed or recovered by process of law—in the same manner as debts, or other personal property.—The bondsmen differed but little from the villains; as their name imports, they were slaves.

*Here is a Church, eight ministers, three mills of nine shillings, eighty acres of meadow, and a wood of 50 hogs.*] SUSSEX was the last place in the country that received the Christian faith. Wilfrid, bishop of York, being driven from his see, found shelter among the South Saxons, and is said to have instructed them in fishing. How early a church was erected at Hurst, it is impossible to tell; but it appears that there was an efficient ministry: they were not all obliged, however, to attend to the service of the church, as all manor-houses had chapels attached to them, where they attended in rotation to perform their sacerdotal duties.—There were three mills then as now, for windmills were not then in being. Cobha' mill is occupied by Mr. Uwins; Ruckford's by Mr. Mitchell, and the other by Mr. Peckham. These are all watermills, and doubtless occupy the same site as the ancient ones. They stand at the extremities of the parish, on the north, the west, and the east.—“A wood of 50 hogs,” means that there were sufficient oak-trees to keep that number of swine. The value of a tree was determined by the number of swine that could be gathered under its branches. In Domesday, Pannage (as the sustenance for swine was called) is returned for 16,555 hogs in Middlesex, for 30,705 in Herts, and in Essex, which was one continued forest, for 92,991. In the will of a nobleman of that time, 2000 swine are left to his two daughters; for this was an important property in those days.—The remainder of this ancient document, concerning the hides of land, is not very easily accounted for, and, with the exception of two more remarks, we must close this imperfect comment on the valuable facts which it records. Diligence in research and acuteness of investigation and comparison, conjoined to erudition, may correct what is erroneous, and go far towards removing difficulties and reconciling discrepancies.

1st Villains gained their emancipation by signal feats in battle; and the frequent contests between the sovereign and his peers called many of them into the military service, where they became free, and when rewarded with grants of land from their paramount lord, they became the founders of families, by which the gentry of counties, for the last five centuries, have been constituted.\*

2nd. The total value seems to have much fluctuated from the time of Edward the Confessor, occasioned by the turbulent and unsettled state of the times. The Norman pound was a pound of silver, and was divided into 20 shillings, equal in weight to three of our present shillings; so that altogether, considering the difference of value of money, 100 shillings have been supposed to be equal to about £112 of our present money.

We shall now relate the descent of the manor of Hurst, and as far as possible, exhibit the transfer of lands, with notices of the owners, from the time of the original possession of William de Warren.

**WILLIAM DE WARREN**, as we have seen, was very lavishly remunerated by the Conqueror for his services. He built Conisborough castle in Yorkshire, and the castles of Reigate and Lewes. Lewes Priory he also built and magnificently endowed; it was here that he chiefly resided, and was afterwards buried. He married Gundrada the daughter of William the Conqueror. He held a considerable post in the army of the Norman invader, and was greatly in the confidence of his monarch. During the king's absence in Normandy, Hugh de Grantmesnel, and William de Warren, with other soldiers, were sent to give assistance to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and William Fitzosborne, the king's viceroys. He was also constituted with Richard de Benefacta, a chief Justice of England. He died June 24, 1088.\*

**WM. DE WARREN**, son of the preceding, 2nd Earl of Surrey, died 1138.

**WM. DE WARREN**, son of the preceding, 3rd Earl of Surrey, slain at Palestine, 1148.

**WM. DE BLOIS**, Earl of Moreton, 3rd Son to King Stephen, and by marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Wm. 3rd Earl, 4th Earl of Surrey, died without issue, at Tholouse, 1159. Isabel, Countess of Warren, survived her husband, and three years after his death was married to **HAMELINE PLANTAGENET**, 5th Earl of Surrey, son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, and brother to Henry II. The Countess Isabel died in 1199; and the Earl himself, May 3, 1202. Both were buried in the chapter-house of Lewes Priory.

**WM. DE WARREN**, 6th Earl of Surrey. He died 1239.

**JOHN DE WARREN**, son of the preceding, 7th Earl, died 1304.

**JOHN DE WARREN**, grandson of the preceding (his father having died young), 8th and last Earl of Surrey, died without lawful issue, 1347, and was buried at Lewes.

It may be proper now to give the three following notices concerning this family, and their lordship of Hurst.

7 Edw. 1. Earl Warren was summoned to shew by what warrant he claimed (with many other places) to have free warren,† and free chase in Hurst.‡

\* These particulars of the Earls of Warren are taken at once from Watson's splendid work, "The Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey." Notices of this illustrious family are to be found in almost every county history, and to attempt their biography would be to enter largely into the history of England. The mere names, and period of death, are only given of the succeeding Lords of the Manor of that family, as indeed besides holding Hurst, as lords paramount, they no more dwelt at, or personally interfered with the place, than did the ruler of the whole kingdom.

† In the Saxon times every man was allowed to kill game on his own estate, but upon the Conquest, the king vested the property of all the game in himself, so that no one could sport

‡ Watson's Memoirs, vol. 2, p. 253.

A charter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, made at the request of John Ok, Prior of Lewes, and the Convent there, in the Castle of Lewes, 2nd Nov. 21 Rich. II. confirms, amongst others, "apud Herst deciam quam dedit Oculus Ferreus."†

6 Edw. II. The Earl of Warren obtained the King's charter for a weekly market, every Tuesday, at his manor of Reigate, in Surrey; also for a market at his manor of Cukefield on the Monday, and a fair there yearly on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of the Holy Trinity. Likewise for a market every Tuesday at Dvchening, and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin. For a market every Thursday at his manor of Brighthelmston; for a fair every year, on the feast day of St. Lawrence, at Hurst; for the like, on Martinmas day, at Westmeston; and a third at Portslade, on the feast of St. Nicholas,—all in Sussex.&

We shall next give a biographical notice of the Pierpoint family to the time of the merging of the name in the title of the Duke of Kingston; and to preserve it unbroken subjoin the notices from Records relating to the family and their connection with Hurstperpoint. It is in great part derived from *Collins's Peerage*.

**ROBERT DE PIERREPOINT** who held (as recorded in Doomsday) Herst of Will. de Warren, also held the lordship of Henestede and Wretham in Suffolk of the same nobleman, and is believed to have been a lieutenant general in the Conqueror's army. He had issue

**WM. DE PIERPOINT**, unto whom succeeded his son and heir

**MUGH DE PIERPOINT**, living temp. Hen. 2 and contemporary with Robert de Pierpoint who held considerable land. The next successor was

**WM. DE PIERPOINT**, unto whom succeeded—

**SIMON DE PIERPOINT**, who dying without issue was inherited by his brother.

**ROBERT DE PIERPOINT**. This Robert stood firm to Hen. 3, and at the battle of Lewes was taken prisoner, but afterwards on the payment of a ransom liberated.

Sir **ROBERT DE PIERPOINT** his son and heir married Annora, sole daughter to Michael de Manvers (who died 29 Hen. 3) and sister and heir to Lionel de Manvers, whereby he became possessed of several lordships in Notts., & among them the lordship of Holme, now Holme Pierrepont. In 1280, he & Jeffrey de Nevill were the King's Justices of Assize for Notts. He died before 1292, 20 Edw. I; and had issue—

even on his own land, under the most cruel penalties, without permission from the king, by grant of a chase, or *free warren*. By this, the grantee had an exclusive power of killing game on his own estate, but it was on condition that he prevented every one else.—*Pennant*.

\* Ibid.

† Ibid. vol. 2, p. 7.

**SIMON and ROBERT**, the former of whom left a daughter Sibilla married to Edmund Ufford. This Simon was one of those who by a special writ dated June 8, 1304, 32 Edw. 1, had Summons, amongst the Barons of the Realm, to repair with all speed to the King, to treat of certain weighty affairs relating to his and their honour, being in reference to the King's expedition into France.—His brother Sir Robert de Pierrepont, in 1306, 34 Edw. 1, was of the retinue of Edward Prince of Wales, in the notable expedition then made into Scotland, when King Robert Bruce was defeated at Methuen. In 11 Edw. 2, he was made Governor of the Castle of Newark on Trent. His military services were so considerable, that Barnes, in his History of Edw. III., says they obtained him an high place in the King's favour; and Camden, in his account of Nottinghamshire, mentions him to be summoned by the said King, as a Baron to Parliament. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir John Heriz, Knt., and at length, sister and heir of John de Heriz; by whom his posterity had many lordships and manors. He had a daughter Elizabeth, wife of Sir Nicholas de Strelly, of Strelly, Notts. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

**HENRY DE PIERPOINT**, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Fitz-William, of Spothburg, in Yorkshire, Knt., by whom he had issue

**HENRY**, who died without issue, and

**EDMUND**. He married Joan, sole daughter and heir of Sir George Monboucher, of Gonalston, Notts.; and in 33 Edw. III. was in the wars of France, serving in the retinue of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who being joined by the King, they marched into Champaigne, and laid siege to Rheims, and in these wars he was taken prisoner. He was knighted, and died in Gascoigne 1370, being buried at Holme. He was succeeded by

Sir **EDMUND PIERREPOINT**, who had a younger brother John, and a sister Elizabeth. He married Frances, daughter and heir of Sir William Franke, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir **HENRY PIERPOINT**, Knt. He was elected one of the Knights for Nottinghamshire, in the Parliaments of 5 and 9 Hen. V. as also 2 and 3 Hen. VII. He married Ellen, daughter of Sir Nicholas Langford, of Langford, in Derbyshire, Knt. and was dead before 1453, when the said Ellen was a widow, Their son and heir was

**HENRY PIERPOINT**, Esq. who married Thomasin, daughter of Sir John Melton, Knt., and by her had issue,

Sir **HENRY PIERPOINT**, Knt., and Francis, 2nd son. 9 Edw. IV. he was Sheriff for Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. In 1471 he was knighted for his valour at the battle of Barton. 13 Edw. IV. he was a Knight for Notts. He married, 1st, a daughter of — Hastings, of Fenwick, in Yorkshire, and 2ndly, a daughter of — Roos, of Ingmanthorp, and leaving no issue was succeeded by

**FRANCIS**, his brother. By his 2nd wife, he had issue Wm., Francis, and Henry, and by his 1st, Margaret, daughter of John Burdon, Esq.,

**SIR WILLIAM PIERPOINT, Knt. Banneret.** 1487, he was in the battle of Stoke: 18th Feb. 1503, made one of the Knights of the Sword, at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, along with the Visc. Lisle and others. 1503, Hen. VIII. conferred on him the honour of a Knight Banneret, for his valour at the battle of Spurs. He afterwards had intrusted to his care several important duties. He married, 1st, Joan, daughter of Sir Brian Stapleton, Knt., and 2ndly, a daughter of Sir Richard Empsom, Knt. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

**SIR GEORGE PIERPOINT**, his son, was knighted Feb. 22, 1547. He died March 21, 1564.

**HENRY**, his son and heir, was knighted; and died March 19, 1615, æt. 70. He had one son,

**ROBERT**, who, June 29, 1627, was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of the Realm, by the title of *Lord Pierpoint*, of Holme Pierpoint, in Com. Nott., and *Viscount Newark*, and on July 25, next year, was created *Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull*.

The following are the honorial and armorial distinctions of this family, as given by Collins at the end of his notice:—

**Titles.**—Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, Marquis of Dorchester, Earl of Kingston, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierpoint of Holme-Pierpoint.

**Creations.**—Baron Pierpoint of Holme Pierpoint, and Viscount Newark, in Com. Nott. June 29, 1627, (3 Car. I.) and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, July 25, 1628, (4 Car. I.) Marquis of Dorchester, in Com. Dorset, Dec. 23, 1706, (5 Anne) and Duke of Kingston, July 30, 1715, (1 Geo. 1.)

**Arms.**—Argent, Semée of Cinqufolles, Gules, a Lion Rampant. Sable.

**Crest.**—On a Wreath, a Lion Rampant, Sable, between two wings erect, Argent.

**Supporters.**—Two Lions, Sable, armed and langued, Gules.

**Motto.**—Pie reponse te,---singularly chosen to have nearly the same letters that compose the name.

The present representative of the family is Earl Manvers of Thoresby Park, in Com. Nott.

The following chronological notices are taken from *Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs*:—

1294. Simon de Pierpoint summoned to attend the king upon urgent affairs immediately after the receipt of the writ; tested at Westminster, 8th June.

1294. Simon de Perepont excepted from the general summons of persons, holding by military tenure or serjeancy, ordered to be made for the king's expedition into Gascony, by writs addressed to the sheriffs of the several counties; tested at Westminster, 14th June.

1296. Simon de Perpoint enrolled, pursuant to the ordinance, for the defence of the sea coast, as a Knight holding lands within the rape of Lewes, in the county of Sussex.

1297. Simon de Perepont summoned to perform military service in person, in parts beyond the seas: muster in London, on Sunday next, after the Octaves of St. John the Baptist, 7th July.

1297. Simon Pyrpund summoned to appear with horses and arms at a Military Council at Rochester, before Edward, the king's son, and lieutenant in England, on Sunday, the nativity of the Virgin, 8th September.

1297. Simon Pirpound summoned to perform military service in person against the Scots: muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon the feast of St. Nicholas, 6th December.

1297. Annora de Perpount returned from the counties of Nottingham and Derby, as holding lands, &c., and as such summoned under the general writ to perform military service, &c. in Scotland: muster at Nottingham, on Sunday next after the octaves of St. John the Baptist, 7th July.

1297. Matilla de Perepund returned from the counties of Sussex and Surrey, as holding lands, &c. and as such summoned under the general writ to perform military service in parts beyond the seas: muster at London, on Sunday next after the octaves of St. John the Baptist, 7th July.

1298. Simon de Pirpount summoned as from the county of Sussex, to perform military service in person against the Scots: muster at York, Whitsunday, 25th May.

1300. Annora de Pyrpount returned from the county of Lincoln, as holding lands or rents, either *in capite*, or otherwise, to the amount of £40 yearly value, and upwards, and as such summoned under the general writ to perform military service against the Scots: muster at Carlisle, on the Nativity of John the Baptist, 24th June.

1301. Simon de Perpund summoned as from the counties of Norfolk, to perform military service, in person, against the Scots: muster at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24th June.

The succeeding notices from various sources, do not require or will not admit of any particular arrangement.

1324. Sir Simon de Perpoint was one of the Men-at-Arms in the county of Sussex, 17 Edw. 2.\*

26 Hen. 3. Ten. [inter alios] de Honore Warren, qui est in Dom. de Subaudia:—

Simon de Petropunte, 10 feod. mil. in Herste.†

\* The Men-at-Arms derived their appellation from being completely armed (*cap-a-pie*); they were chiefly composed of the tenants *in capite*, holding by military service, or their substitutes, called *servientes*. The defensive armour of a man-at-arms was a hauberk of double mail: this covered the body, and to it were joined a hood, breeches, stockings, and sabatons, or shoes of the same construction; the hands and arms were defended by gauntlets and sleeves of mail; commonly under the hauberk, though sometimes over it, was worn above, garments called a gambeson, which descended as low as the knees; it was stuffed with wool or cotton and quilted; the use of it was to deaden the strokes of a sword or lance, under and between the hauberk and gambeson, a breast-plate of forged iron, called a plastron, was sometimes put on, over which all men of family wore surcoats of satin, velvet, or cloth of gold or silver richly embroidered with their arms.—Gross.

† Watson, vol. 1, p. 192.

23 Hen. III. a law-suit happened between Simon de Pierpoint and Earl Warren, concerning free warren in the lordships of the said Simon, at Herst and Godebridge, in Sussex: it was agreed that the said Earl in consideration of a gos-hawk given to the said Simon, should have leave for himself and heirs, to hunt the buck, doe, hynd, hare, fox, goat, cat, or any other wild beast in any of those lands.\*

By the *Nomina Villarum*, which was a return made by the sheriffs of the different counties, 9 Edw. I. of the lords of the several towns and villages in England, Simon de Perepoint was returned as Lord of Hurstperpoint manor, by reason of which he was obliged to find one foot-soldier for the defence of the kingdom.

Wm de Warren paid scutage for the honour of Woungay, began 2, and completed 13 John. This Wm. Lord Woungay, had for his 2nd wife, Beatrix, daughter of Hugh de Perepoint, who bore *azure, a chief chequy, or & gules.*†

Hugh de Petroponte, Robert de Petroponte, and Willm. de Petroponte, were witnesses to a charter of Wm. 3rd. Earl of Warren.‡

Robert de Perpont was witness to a charter of Isabel, Countess of Warren, granting one virgate of land, and a mill, to Richard de Cumbes.

6 Hen. 4. Sir Simon de Perpoint was witness to a charter of Walter de Ockley, granting rents in Cuckfield.—*Burr MSS.*

Hilary term, 6 Edw. 3. Simon, son of Simon de Pierpoint, Knt., was engaged in a suit against Walter de Pierpoint, concerning one messuage of one carucate of land, and a rent of 100s. in Hove.§

Helewisham de Perpont, daughter of John de Pierpoint, of Hove, Esq., who married John de Bolne, was endowed, 32 Edw. 1, with lands and tenements, in the presence of John Bolne, Walter the Lawyer, Philip Bolne, and Simon Pakyn.

Robert de Perpont by his charter, sans date, remits and quits claim,§ for him and his heirs, to William,|| Prior of Lewes and his successors in the said church, all claims and demands upon what Peter de Alto Bosco [the French equivalent, which was sometimes used, is *Peter de Hautbois*, Anglicè, Peter of the High Wood] holds in Hurst, which the said Prior and Convent had of the gift of the said Peter, reserving to him and his heirs all scutages, and suit of Court at his manor of Hurst, by the said Prior or his attorney.—Witnessed by Sir Thos. de Poynings, Walerand de Nynteau, John la Warr, Amfridde Terring, Thos. de Aleham, Wm. Fillol, Nicholas Malmayne, Philip de Stanton, Walter Randolph, Jose Mangefer, and many others.—*Register of Lewes Priory.*

\* Watson, page 197, vol. 1. † Ibid. v. 1, p. 70. ‡ Ibid. v. 1, p. 125.

§ Plea Rolls.

|| In *Horsfield's Hist. of Lewes* a list of the Priors is given, and the dates of their possession of office. There are only two Williams in the whole list; the first had the priorship about 1140, and Wm. de Neville, the 2nd, about 1255. The charter is, therefore, either of one date or the other,—but the precise year cannot thus be ascertained.

Sir Robert de Perpent, by another charter, remits and quit claims to John de Tynges, Prior of Lewes. [He was Prior in 1275, spelt in Horsfield's list, "John de Tiringes."] all claims and demands on one tenement with the appurtenances in Hurst, called *Hautboys*, except suit of Court at his manor of Hurst.—Witnessed by Edmund de Perpoint, Hamo Remet, Master John de Terring, Thos. de Marne, and many others.

Peter de Hautbois, brother and heir of Wm. de Hautbois, by his charter, sans date, granted unto Richard, Prior of St. Pancras, at Lewes, [there is no Richard in Horsfield's list] and the Monks there serving God, all his lands and tenements at Hurst, which descended to him as heir to his brother, with which Helewisham, his wife, was endowed, to hold of the heirs of Simon de Perepont. in free, pure, and perpetual arms, rendering unto the said Simon, as chief lord of the fee, 20s. for one scutage, and one mark of silver for one kn.'s fee.—Witnessed by Walter de Walenton, Robert Janitor, of Lewes, John Muntarges, Robert Bon Sergeant, Thomas de Iford, Thomas de Dispensator, and many others.—*Reg. Lewes Priory.*

*Alicia que fuit ux' Will'i de Agemund, impl'itat Simon de Pierpoint, & Joh'nem Charles p' raptu Joh'e fille & hered' dicti Will'icujus cus to dia ad ipsam p'tinet eo qd dict' Will'us tenuit terras suas in lb'o seccagio, &c. ipsi dic' qd quida Walt'us Agemund avus p'dicte Joh'e ejus heres ipse est tenuit de ipso Simone tria mes' & iij bovatas terre in Westminton p' homag' fidel' & scutag' qui quidem Walt'us obiit in homag' ipsius Simonis ob qd ipse ipsam Johannam selavit, &c.*  
—*Abbrev. Pleas.*

#### *Nona Return — 1341.*

This indenture testifieth that an Inquisition was taken at Lewes, on Wednesday after the Lord's day, in the middle of Lent, in the 14th year of King Edward the Third, before Henry Husee, and his associate collectors and assessors, on the ninth sheaf, fleece, and lamb, granted to King Edward the Third, in the 14th year of his reign, of the true value of the ninth aforesaid, of the parish of Hurstperepoond, by the tenor of the aforesaid commission, of the said Lord the King, to the aforesaid Henry and his associates, directed upon the oaths of John Maynard, Walter Pakyn, Robert Pypeloy, and John le Eyr, parishioners of Hurst aforesaid, who say, upon their oaths, that the ninth part of the sheaf is this year of the value of 10 marks, and the ninth part of the fleece and lambs, 3s. 4d.; and they say that the Prior of Lewes hath a certain portion of tithes of sheaves in the parish, of the yearly value of 26s. 8d. The sum total of the value of the sheaf, fleece, and lamb, with the Prior's portion, is of the value of 12 marks, 3s. and 4d. and no more, and this year will not answer to the taxation of the church, which was taxed at 22 marks, with the portion of the Prior, for the Rector of the Church took the tithe of hay, this year worth 37s. And they say that the oblations are worth 5 marks a year. Tithes of water mills and gardens, of the annual value of 13s. 4d. Tithes of milk, calves, pannage, heath, 6s. 8d. Tithes of dove houses, hogs, geese, hemp, flax, and other small tithes, 6s. 8d. And they say there is no cardinal's benefice, nor any who have chattels to the



value of 10s. nor others but what live by cultivating their lands. In confirmation aforesaid, the Jurors to this indenture have put their seals.

The earlier part of the following chronological chronicle of the transfer of various lands, would, as regards sequence of time, be properly inserted now, and we shall therefore here introduce it, though the latter part has more recent dates than would be consistent with a chronological order of the facts of these pages.

*Proprietors of Land, temp. Hen. 3:—*

Simon de Pierpoint,	Wm. de Monceaux,
Robert de Pierpoint,	Wm. de Pakyns,
Randolph de Pierpoint,	Frederick de la Combe,
Henry de Pierpoint,	Peter de Hantbois,
Wm. de Hautbois.	

Walter de Leigh, and all his heirs of *Sercham* [Sayersland], with Roger de la Hide, quit claim unto Wm. de Alto Bosco, and his heirs, all the land, with common of pasture, called *Stroode*.—Witnessed by Philip de Stanton, Walter Pakyns, Walter the son of Randolph, Wm. de Benfield, Robert Seche, Simon the son of Peter of Hurst, and many others.—*Reg. Book of Lewes Priory*.

15 Edw. 3. William de Highstede, by his charter dated on the day of St. Michael's, granted to John de Bolne, and his heirs, *Pokebourne*, in Hurstperpoint, which land was in the hands of Bartholomew Bolne, Esq., cousin and heir of the said John and William Bolne, his sons, and the aforesaid John de Bolne, Wm. Sandys, and others, released their right, by deed dated 9 Edward 3, when Wm. Bolne, John Bolne, Richard and Wm. Bolne, were seized in demesne, as of their fee in the gift of Rich. Jay.—*Burr. MSS.*

4 Richard 2, Fine levied between John Peplesham, with John Cook, of Perpondeshurst, and Margaret, his wife, relating to tenements at Shoreham.—*Lansdowne MSS.*

7 Richard 2, Plea between John Cokefield, and John Atte Ford, and Alice, his wife, of Hurstperpoint, relating to lands in Shoreham.—*Lansdowne MSS.*

1 Hen. 4, William Wildboots, and John Ledes, entered on the said lands, and by a charter dated on the feast of St. Stephen, 1 Hen. 4, Nicholas Bonet, Vicar of Henfield, and Richard Costedell, and their heirs, after the death of the said Richard, gave by charter, 13 Hen. 6, to John Benfield, and others, Richard Jay enfeoffed Wm. Sandys, and others, of Pookbourn.

By Inquisition taken at Lewes, on the Feast of St. Trinity, temp. Hen. 6, before Ralph Vest, Thomas Grauntford, and their fellow commissioners and collectors of the subsidies and knt.'s fees, granted to the said king,— $\frac{1}{2}$  knt.'s fee is stated at Hautbois.—*Burr. MSS.*

Temp. Hen. 7, *Plaintiff*, John Cooke, Esquire, Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey; *Defendant*, Sir Thomas Fenys, Knight, Lord Dacre; *Premises*, Disputed claim to Waifs and Strays, and Goods and Chattels of Felons; *Places*, Salysbery, Hurst Parpoynts, Herstpound Manor.—*Cal. Plea. vol 2, p. 2.*

By Indenture made 29 Hen. 8, between the said King, and Sir Anthony Brown, the King grants to Sir Anthony lands in

Hurstperpoint, and other places, which were lately the estates of the Earl of Northumberland — *Burr. MSS.*

6 Edw. VI. Admission of Thomas Coulstock to one messuage, garden, and 50 acres, called *Knowles's and Lamberts'*, alias *Kent's*, in Hurstperpoint.

Temp. Edward VI. John Ledes, complainant, and Nicholas Chaloner, and Margaret his wife, defendants, of land in Hurstperpoint, and for which the said John gave Nicholas and Margaret £8.

1 Mary. John Leeds of Wappingthorn, in the parish of Steyning, gent., granted to Thomas Luxford, *Highfields*, in Hurstperpoint, in the tenure of Robert Whitpayne.

Nicholas Chaloner of Chiltington, in the parish of Westmeston, gent., confirmed to John Leeds, of Wappingthorn, in the parish of Steyning, *Highfields*, and other lands and tene-  
Rents in Hurstperpoint, in exchange for the manor of Stan-  
tons, in Chiltington, in the parishes of Chiltington, Westmes-  
ton, and Plumpton.

Thomas Luxford, sen., of Westmeston, confirmed to George Michelbourne, of Westmeston, and James Jordan, of Charl-  
wood, in Surrey, *Highfields* with *Matts* in Hurst town.

*Plaintiff*, John Beache, son and heir of Thomas Beache, by Thomas Button, his guardian; *Defendants*, Gregory, Lord Dacres, and George Gorynge, Esq.; *Object of the suit*, Claim as heir; *Premises*, Land held of the manor of Hurst Perpounde, whereof defendant, Lord Dacres, is lord.—Custom of the manor respecting the guardianship of infants.—*Proceedings in Court of Chancery, temp. Eliz. vol. 1. p. 98.*

*Plaintiff*, Thomas Whatman; *Defendant*, Henry Cheeseman; *Object of the suit, and Premises*, Claim by lease—Certain messu-  
ages, buildings, and lands, in the parishes, fields, and hamlets of Hurst per Point and West Wickham, and the woods thereon, demised to the plaintiff by William Wickham, deceased.—*Ibid, vol. 3, p. 315.*

By an Inquisition taken at the decease of Richard Holden, the jury found that he died seized of a Messuage and 100 acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, and a rent of 10s. called *Knowland*, in Hurstperpoint, which at his death, 7 Edw. 6, descended to his 3 daughters and heirs,—Mary, aged 7 years, Agnes, 5, and Joan, 1 mo., as appears by an Inquisition recorded in Chancery, 18th May, 11 Eliz.

*Holders of Lands, temp. Eliz. :—*

The Parsonage Pannell, now Mr. Snell, Parson  
*Knowl and Lambert*, now Thos. Coulstock  
Robert Gobondes, now John Gratwick  
*Roxford*, now John Behine  
*Matts*, now Thos. and Geo. Luxford  
*Peptores*, now Thos. Luxford, jun.  
*Breachland*, now Edm. Luxford  
*Swaynes*, now Isaac Fawkner  
*Toll*, now Edmund Burt  
*Hodes*, now John Savage  
The *Lord's Way*, now John Whitpayne  
*Danny Ford*, now Mr. Goring, gent.  
Alexander Den, now Widow Luxford  
Walter Woods, now Mr. Bond

Rickman Roxford, now Anth. Bedding  
 Robert Hothes, now Wm. Jordans  
 John Edgely, now Robert Chatfields  
 Richard Edgely, now Widow Heryett  
 Rich. Heath, now Thos. Luxford and Mr. Goring  
*Tompson's*, now Edward Peckham  
*Besings*, then Bradbridge, now Thomas Luxford  
*Lye*, now Richard Burtenshaw  
*Petwen*, now Robert Payne  
*Chales*, now Homan, Lashmar, and Payne  
*Maynards*, now Prior and Lamberts  
*Pakens*, now Mr. Fienes, gent.  
 John Illands, now John Norton  
*Holmwood*, now William Amore  
*Walter Knowles*, now Richard Luxford  
*Goldbridge*, now Richard Lashmar  
*Bridgers*, now Walter Wood  
*Lereth*, now Edward Luxford  
*Blossoms*, now Richard Chatfields  
 John at *Knowles*, then John Toth, now Ed. Smede  
 Robert Northbrooks, now John Norton  
 Richard Burga, now Mr. Leeds, gent.  
*Forsam*, now Richard Bridger  
*Pokebourn*, now Thomas Bone  
*Worthleford*, now Robert Pitton  
*Bume at Breach*, now Robert Fowle  
*Danny*, now the park of Danny, Mr. Goring.

Proprietors of Land in Hurstperpoint, who were rated to the Subsidy, 18 James I, being 2s. 8d. in the pound for land, and 1s. 4d. for goods:—

Mr. John Thorpe, £3: Mr. Richard Chaloner, John Dumbrell, Thomas Luxford, James Matthews, £2 each: Joan Bruer, Mary Luxford, Robert Whitpayne, jun., William Lashmar, Allen Savadge, John Butcher, John Smith, Edm. Goffe. William Burt, Edm. Brooker, John Wickham, sen., Robert Burtenshaw, John Chatfield, Thomas Coulstock, Thomas Herriott, Richard Gander, £1 each: Thomas Aveye, Robert Whitpayne, sen., William Jordau, John Norton, £1: 10s. each. The three last were the assessors.

1631. Land in Hurstperpoint, late Wm. Pakyns', containing 3 acres, sold by John Coulstock, of Hurstperpoint, and Wm. Payne, of Balcombe, to Edw. Harland

1640. Robert Whitpayne sold to Thomas Pelling, of Lindfield, the *Great Mill Field*, and the *Little Mill Field*, containing 20 acres more or less in Hurstperpoint, and the *Bendike*.

1650. Fine levied between Thomas Gratwick, Robert Whitpayne the elder, and Richard Stanbridge, Plaintiffs; and Wm. Lashmar, Thomas Gates, John Gates, Joseph Parsons, and Joan his wife, *Deforciant*s of 23 acres of land, 39 acres of pasture, and 2 acres of wood in Hurstperpoint and Clayton.

1650. Fine levied between Thomas Gratwick, Robert Whitpayne the elder, and Richard Stanbridge, Plaintiffs; and Wm. Lashmar, Thomas Gates, John Gates, Joseph Parsons, and Joan his wife, *Defendants*,—relating to 23 acres of land,

99 acres of pasture, and 2 acres of wood in Hurstperpoint and Clayton.—*Burr. MSS.*

Feb. 4, 1725. Nathaniel Avery, and Grace, his wife, devised all their messuages and lands, called *Sweetridge*, the *Butts*, and the *Broadyards*, containing 60 acres.—*Burr. MSS.*

#### MANOR OF HURST.—DANNY.

Under this inseparable head—inseparable because Danny estate and the Manor for a long time were, and are again now, in the same hands—we shall take a very slight consideration of some of the points already touched upon, that have connection with the manor and Danny estate.

Wm. de Warren, we have seen, was tenant, in capite, of the lordship of Herst, which passed from the hands of the succeeding earls (separately noticed at p. 7) through the 8th and last Earl of Surrey, to the Fitz-Alan family, the next successors, and after them, to the Coparceners of Lewes Barony. The Gorings, when they possessed Danny, were lords paramount, and their descendant, the present Sir Charles Goring, has that title.—Thus far is the requisite information concerning the paramount lordship of Hurstperpoint. But the tenure by knight's service involves the history of the descent of the whole of the land in Herst. The tenant in capite was but a nominal possessor, as the present lord paramount, but with more power, while the tenants by knight's service, or those to whom, in turn, they granted lands upon conditions, were residents and cultivators of the soil. Thus "Robert held of William" as explained at Domesday survey, and Simon, his descendant, was found afterwards, *ut ante*, to hold ten knight's fees\* in Herst. Minor manors are held of these which we shall notice presently.

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\* A knight's fee, at the time of the Conqueror, was £20 per annum. A certain number was requisite to compose a barony. The holder of a knight's fee was required to attend his lord 40 days in the wars.—*Dallaway.*

It will be useful here to refer back to the note of p. 13, and with an explanation of the "relief" mentioned there, and also of a manor, there will be no difficulty in understanding the nature of the tenure of property at this period.

Relief was a payment of £5 for every knight's fee, and was first paid to the Warren family, and afterwards to the Earls of Arundel, and the succeeding Coparceners of Lewes Barony, until 12 Chas. 2, when feudal tenures were finally abolished.

"Manor denotes a parcel of land (with or without a house upon it) of which a part remains in the lord's or owner's hands, and called his "demesne land"; and other part or parts had been granted away before the statute of 18 Edw. 1, (1290) to two or more persons to hold for ever of the grantor or his heirs, either by knight's service, or in free and common socage. [In consequence of this act, it has been impossible to create a new manor since that time.] The suitors were bound to attend the court baron; and the lord or his steward is bound to adopt the decisions of the suitors, and cause them to be enrolled."

The Pierpoints were the noble residents, and lords of the manor, from the time of the Conquest to 9 Hen. 6, (1431) when Henry de Pierpoint appears to be the last lord; for I must candidly confess my ignorance of the names of the holders till 3 Edw. 4 (1464). After an extensive search amongst many important and authentic authorities, all that I have elicited to supply this gap is the fact just stated. How the lordship was alienated from the Pierpoint family, and how it became originally possessed by the noble family of Dacres, I cannot, therefore, at present, safely say. It may not be very wide from the truth, to infer from the following royal permission, that the estate was forfeited by the Pierpoints, and subsequently granted by the crown to Lord Dacres:—

Edward, by the grace of God. To all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Bailiffs, and all our faithful subjects, greeting. Knew ye, that We, by our special grace and favour, for certain good causes, have granted to our faithful and well-beloved Knight, Sir Richard Fienes, Lord Dacre, and his heirs for ever, to have all the goods and chattels of all Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, and of all attainted and convicted persons, residing within the Manor of Hurstperpoint, and the whole hundred of Buttinghill, within the rape of Lewes, county of Sussex, and the return of all writs, mandates, bills, and precepts. Witnessed by, &c. &c. [Here follow the names of many of the first nobles and prelates of the land] By writ of Privy Seal, and by the authority of Parliament, on the term of St. Hilary, 3 Edw. 4.

Before we return to the continuation of the relation of the conveyance of the manor, it will be better to pass by the preceding times by an inquiry into the building of the residence of the lords.

The demesne lands were north of the church, and here, therefore, was the residence of the lord, now long time since demolished. In digging lately for the foundations of the new houses opposite the church, the foundation-walls of the old manor-house were discovered; they are of very great thickness. The house was existing in the reign of James I. as plainly appears by Speed's Map of Sussex, published in his *Thesaurus* in that reign.

Danny Park, with the House encircled, is delineated as at the foot of Wolstanbury hill, and Hurst Park, of smaller extent, borders on the south closely, on the church, and the house is represented at that extremity, with the same relative position as the subterranean remains were found to have lately with the church. Some years ago a labourer found in the field (called the "Church Field") upon which the house stood, a gold ring, on which was inscribed, "*A virtuous wife, — pray preserve her life*" In a field lower down, forming also part of the demesne lands, in 1833, was found a Scottish coin, with, on the obverse, ALEXANDER, DEI GRATIA, and, on the reverse, REX SCOTORUM. It is in the possession of Mr. T. Wells, who has furnished me with an endeavour to represent it in wood, which I give to shew its appearance, although not accurately faithful. By the foregoing notices of the Pierpoint.

family it will be seen they were summoned to the Scottish wars, and the discovery of the coin may therefore be accounted for.



12 Eliz. A Survey was taken of the manor, wherein it is stated that Herst Park was on the north side of the church, one mile and a quarter in circuit, and contained 80 head of deer, and 18 antlers. The pannage was worth five pounds per annum. There was also a pond of two acres, containing 200 carp and tench, fit for the lord's house.—It is unnecessary to tell the inhabitants that no vestiges of these manorial appendages now remain.

The demesne lands in the year 1644 were sold by Sir William Juxon, of Little Compton, in the county of Gloucester, Bart. to Anne Swain of Herstperpoint; and re-sold, by Richard Swaine, of Horsham, Gent. (22 Car. 2) eldest son and heir of Anne Swaine, late of Herstperpoint, widow to Thomas Marchant, of Albourne, Yeoman; in whose descendant, Mr. John Marchant, it is now vested.—At what time the first mansion at Danny was built it is not possible to say; though doubtless after the original manor-house just spoken of, and before 1355, when Simon de Pereponte had the liberty “*claudendi boscum suum de Danye*.”\* But waiving mere supposition, we will now return to Lord Dacre, where we shall have a more certain and continuous account of persons, places, and things.

The family of Dacre is of great antiquity and nobility. Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Monceaux, about the middle of Edw. the 2nd.'s reign, married Sir John de Fienes, and thereby carried to the family the estate of Hurstmonceaux. Henceforward Hurstmonceaux became the principal residence of their descendants. Sir John Fienes had three sons, John Fienes, who died without issue, Robert Fienes, and Sir William Fienes, his heir, who succeeded his father in 1351, and dying in 1360, had an only son, Sir Wm. Fienes, by Joan, his wife, third daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Say, Baron Say. This Sir William was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, in 1397, and also in 1400. He was buried in the chancel of Hurstmonceaux

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\* Rex confirmavit Simoni de Pereponte quod possit includere boscum suum de Danchich et dominica sua vocat' Danye in comitatu Sussex sic ei concess' per Comitem Sur'.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 28 Edw. III.

Simon Perpount dat viginti solidos p' confirmatione cujusdam carte Will'i nup' comitis Warrene de lic' claudendi boscum suum de Danye et d'nicas t'ras ip' ius Simonis bosco p'dc'o contiguas in Com' Sussex'.—*Abbrev. Rot. Orig. Edw. III.*

church, and left two sons, Sir Roger and Sir James, who were both of distinguished valour and high military reputation; the latter was created Lord Say, and made Lord High Treasurer of England,—the former, who was the elder brother, was Treasurer of the Household to King Hen. VI., and he it was who built the castle of Hurstmonceaux. He had issue Sir Richard Fienes, who married Lady Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacre, eldest son of Thos. Lord Dacre, and as heir to her said grandfather, Baroness Dacre, in whose right he sat in parliament as Lord Dacre.

This Sir Richard was the first possessor, of the family, that we have found, ut ante; he was Chamberlain to the king, and Constable of the Tower of London. He died 2 Rich. 3 (1485). Thos. de Fynes, the 2nd Lord Dacre, to whom the property descended, died in 1533, and was buried under a noble monument on the north side of the altar of Hurstmonceaux church. The next descendant being a minor at his death, the following survey was taken of the estate:—

The Extent\* of the manor of Hurstperpoint, late the property of Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacres, of the south, who died Sept. 9, 25 Hen. 8. and descended to Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacres, his cousin and next heir, (*i.e.*) son and heir of Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacres, son and heir apparent of the said Lord Dacres, 19 years of age, at the finding the office:—

The manor of the value of 50s. in use for the King's grace, and for payment of certain annuities, viz.: £17:10s. to William Fienes; £4 to Arthur Hosteler; 10s. to Thomas Sampson; 40s. to Dennis Kendall; and 10 marks to the wife of Wm. Fienes, now deceased, 15th Oct. 25 Hen. 8,—remainder to the King's majesty.

July 21, 36 Hen. 8, Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacres, aged 5 years. The jury say that the Manor of Hurstperpoint, with the park, and other appurtenances, by the year, with £3:6s. 8d. the Bailiff's fee of Hurstperpoint and Westmeston manors, and £6 for the fee of the keepers of Danny and Hurstperpoint parks, 20s. for the fee of the steward of the same manors, £3:6s. 8d. for the fee of Thomas Michell, and £8 for the fee, costs, and allowances of John Osborne, creditor to the said Lord Dacre.

6 Edward 6, Thomas Lord Dacres, as of the Manor and Park of Hurstperpoint, being worth yearly, with £18:6s. 8d. for fees, and other deductions, viz.: £3:16s. 8d. for the Bailiff's fee of Westmeston and Street, and £6 for the keeper of the park of Danny and Hurstperpoint, 20s. for the steward's fee, and £8 for J. Osborne, as aforesaid.

Thomas Fynes, grandson of the last possessor, inherited his estates, and 32 Hen. 8, was one of a numerous company of knights and gentlemen who met Anne of Cleves, upon Kirkham Down, beyond Canterhury, on her arrival in England.

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\* *Extent* hath two significations; sometimes signifying a writ or commission to the sheriff for the valuing of lands or tenements, and more frequently, the estimation or valuation of lands, which when done to the utmost value, was said to be to the full *Extent*, whence our *extended* rents, or rack rents.—COWEL.

"But in the year following, going to chase the deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park at Laughton, with several other persons (a frolick usual enough among young people of that age) it so happened, that a fray ensued between some of them who went out with him, and the park-keepers, in which one of the latter was killed; and though this Thomas was not present, but in another part of the park, yet he was found guilty of the murder, and suffered death for it. Some courtiers who gaped after his estate, persuaded him to plead "guilty," and submit himself to the king's mercy, which they took care he should not have, and he lost his life, honour, and estate, at once. Camden, however, says that they missed the estate; for, on examination, it was found too strongly entailed." He was but 24 years of age when he suffered death, and left issue by Mary, his wife, daughter of George Neville, Lord Abergavenny, two sons, Thomas, who died young, and Gregory, and one daughter, Margaret.

Gregory, being under age at his father's death, was in ward to the crown during the reigns of Hen. 8, Edw. 6, and Mary; consequently the manor was under the survey of the Court of Wards and Liveries until he attained his majority, when his estates were given up to him. 1 Eliz.

12 Eliz. a Survey was taken of Danny, of which the following is a copy:—

"A fair mansion-house of timber, where the keeper lieth, who hath the custody thereof, the same being moated, two parts with water, the other part dry. The House and scite within the moat, 180ft. long, and 80ft. broad. The entry of the House on the east, at a porch containing 12ft. long, and 8 broad of four stories; the hither story used for a lodging, newly built, and so entering the hall, lyeth on the south, 43ft. long and 24 broad, having no other story; at the highest end is a fair parlour, 28ft. long and 20 broad, of 2 stories, the lower story has two fair bay windows, with transoms, embowed with timber work, containing 21 lights, 7 below each transom, each window containing 10, and 9ft. long, adjoining to which are certain other edifices, used for lodgings, of 2 stories, having a kitchen with scullery and larder, an out house of 2 stories, all covered with tiles in good repair, and on the south side, half a furlong from the house, is a spring of water, always continuing but slow, but with little charge may be carried to the house.

The park is pale; there have been impaled of the Lord's demesnes within 5 years, 100 acres, called *Broomfields*, *Danny Lands*, and *Bablands*, wherein burrows for conies are now made. The park is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, well covered with oak timber. The herbage by the year, besides feeding 300 head of deer. The pannage is worth in a mast year, £6 : 13s. 4d. In the park are 40 deer of antlers, 260 rascals [lean deer], and 40 couple of conies."

Twelve years after this survey, Gregory, Lord Dacre, and Lady Ann, his wife, sold the manor and estate to George Goring, esq.\*

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\* 24 Eliz. (24 Jan. 1582) Indenture between Gregory Fienes, Lord Dacre, and Lady Ann, his wife, and George Goring, of Lewes, esq., wherein they grant to him, the Manor of Hurst.



On the death\* of Gregory, Lord Dacre, 37 Eliz. his sister, Margaret, succeeded to his honour and estates, she being then the wife of Sampron Lennard, esq., of Knole and Clavering, in Kent. The descendant in this line, in 1768, was Thomas Barret-Lennard, Lord Dacre.

The family of Dacre did not reside at Hurst, but preferred the more eligible mansion of Hurstmonceaux. As will be seen by the foregoing Survey, the house at Danny was "where the keeper lieth": this was demolished, and the present more substantial structure erected in 1595, by George Goring, esq. The site of the ancient mansion is discernible, in a dry season, by the difference in the colour of the verdure; it was situated a little to the east of the present building.—We shall describe more particularly this mansion and estate when we have completed the biographical notices of its possessors.

In narrating the life of the son and grandson of the builder of Danny, there is much perplexity and difficulty previously to be encountered, and after a diligent and troublesome examination and comparison, I think I have succeeded in attributing to each the proper circumstances and events of his life. In Horsfield's *Sussex*, for instance, the erection of Danny is ascribed to Lord Goring, whereas it was his father, as might be seen by slight reasoning from dates; and confusion occurs afterwards in the same account. This statement which I first looked at, and supposed to be correct, I afterwards found did not coincide with pedigrees and other notices: "a want of attention to the distinction of father from son, has betrayed almost all writers who have mentioned either, into error and confusion. Even Lord Clarendon is by no means free from this blame, and Granger, in the course of a few lines, more than once ascribes the actions of the one to the other. These mistakes were perhaps easy. Both bore the same names and title; flourished at the same time, and in similar characters; both were courtiers, wits, warriors, and loyalists. It was in morals only that they differed, and the disadvantage lay on the side of the son." In *Lodge's Portraits* there is a portrait and biographical notice of George, Lord Goring, grandson of

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perpoint, and the park and grounds called Danny Park and Hurst Park, with the royalties of the hundred of Buttinghill, and all their other estates in Bolney, Twineham, Slaugham, Newtimber, Cuckfield, Worth, and other places in Sussex.—*Burr. MSS.*

"1582. Mr. Goring, esq., did take possession of the Manor of Hurstperpoint."—*Parish Register.*

\* In Chelsea church is a large marble monument, ornamented with roses and mosaic work, to the memory of Gregory, Lord Dacres, lord of the manor of Hurstperpoint, temp. Queen Eliz., and Ann, his wife. Their effigies, as large as life, lie under an arch, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. He is represented in armour, his hair short, his beard round, and his whiskers long. She is habited in a gown and cloak, and wears a ruff; at the feet of each lies a dog; over the arch are the arms and quarterings. He died Sept. 25. 1594. Lady Dacres, obt. May 14, 1595.—*Lysens' Environs of London.*

the builder of Danny, from which the following memoirs are chiefly compiled, and from which the preceding quotation is taken.

GEORGE GORING, Esq., of Ovingdean, (builder of Danny) lived temp. Edw. VI. (son of Sir W. Goring, of Burton, Knt. one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Edw. VI., and who died 1553) had by Anne, daughter of Henry Denny, of Waltham in Essex,

GEORGE GORING. He was bred in the court, under his father's care, one of Elizabeth's gentlemen pensioners, and was placed in the household of Henry, Prince of Wales, by James 1st, to whom recommended equally by his sagacity, and by a peculiar jocularly of humour, he became a familiar companion, and, at length, a sort of minor favourite. He was knighted by that monarch in 1608. Buckingham, whose friendship he had gained by his bravery and politeness, prevailed on Charles 1st to raise him to the peerage; in 1629\* he was created LORD GORING, of HURSTPIERPOINT, and in 1645† was advanced to the title of EARL OF NORWICH, which had then lately become extinct by the death, without male issue, of his maternal uncle, Edward Denny, the first and last of his name by whom it had been borne. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Neville, Baron Abergavenny. He left a son,

GEORGE GORING. Of the date of his birth, and of the plan and mode of his education, no intelligence remains. He married when very young, Lettice, daughter of Richard Boyle, Earl of Corke: increased certain embarrassments under which he had before laboured, and left her to fly from his creditors within a year, as it should seem, after their nuptials. Lord Wentworth, afterwards the great Earl of Strafford, in a letter of the 20th May, 1633, to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, says: "young Mr. Goring is gone to travel, having run himself out of £8000, which he purposes to redeem by his frugality abroad, unless my Lord of Corke can be induced to put to his helping hand, which I have undertaken to solicit for him the best I can, and shall do it with all the power and care my credit and wit shall in any wise suggest unto me." Soon after his arrival on the continent he determined to adopt a military life, not as a temporary volunteer, but in the regular profession of a soldier. Mr. Garrard, the lively correspondent of Lord Wentworth, in a letter to that nobleman of the 6th Dec. following, says: "young Mr. Goring hath compounded with my Lord Vere for his colonel's place in the Low Countries. Twenty-two companies he hath under his command, and his troop of horse." At the head of this force, which was afterwards augmented, he distinguished himself by the most determined bravery. How long he remained in the Low Countries is uncertain, but we are told, also in the Strafford letters, that he was at the famous siege of Breda, and received there a severe wound, in Oct. 1637. From that period we have no intelligence of him till the spring of 1641, when we find him at home, in the office of Governor of Portsmouth, then the strongest and best fortified place in the realm. This fortress

\* Berry, in his *Sussex Pedigrees*, says 1626.

† Berry says 8th Nov. 1646.

he at first kept for the parliamentarians, but after much vacillation, in July, 1642, refused to obey the order of the parliament, and openly declared that he held Portsmouth for the king. Portsmouth was presently besieged by sea and land, and surrendered almost without defence, to the astonishment of those who thought they knew the governor's character. Goring scarcely made any condition, but that he might be allowed to transport himself beyond the seas. He went, but returned in the summer of 1644, when their wonder was increased by seeing him immediately appointed to command in Lincolnshire the Horse of the Marquis of Newcastle's army, with which he importantly assisted in forcing the rebels to raise the siege of York. After this period, he was still engaged in a very active, but undecided, and not always creditable, character in the civil wars. At last, finding himself a general without an army, a public servant without confidence, and an object of universal disgust, in a country which had suffered more from the rapine of his troops than from the enemy,—he suddenly asked Prince Rupert's permission to visit France for a time; transported himself thither before he had obtained it, and never returned, leaving behind him a character known to be of very little worth, and strongly suspected of infidelity to the cause in which he had been engaged.

Lord Goring left England in Nov. 1645, from which period few particulars of him have been preserved. After having passed some time in France, he went into the Netherlands, where he obtained a commission of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish army. He afterwards, as Dugdale informs us, served in the same rank in Spain, under a commander named Don John de Silva, whom, finding to have been corrupted by Cardinal Mazarine, he seized at the head of his troops, and sent prisoner to Madrid, where he was soon after put to death for that treason. We learn from the same authority that Goring closed his irregular life in that country in the character of a Dominican friar. He left no issue, and his father surviving him till 1662, was succeeded by his second son, Charles, who dying without issue, with him the titles of Earl of Norwich and Baron Goring became extinct.

In the lists of members of parliament for Lewes, the name of Goring occurs frequently. Either father or son was elected for that borough in the following years—1563, 1592, 1601, 1620, 1623, 1625, 1628, in which last year, George Goring, Knt., and Anthony Stapley, Knt., were members. The latter was member in the 3rd parliament of the Protectorate, 1656.

24 Charles I. A Fine was passed in Hilary term between Anthony Stapley, Henry Goring, sen., Complainants, and George Goring and Charles Goring, Defendants, of the Manors of Hurstperpoint and Houndean, and the Parks of Danny and Hurstperpoint, and 6 messuages, 200 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 200 acres of heath, and more in Hurstperpoint, Bolney, Cuckfield, Clayton, Pyecombe, and the Advowson of Hurstperpoint.—*Burr. MSS.*

To the Honourable the Commissioners for Compositions for the Estates of Delinquents, sitting in Goldsmith's Hall,—

The humble petition of Anthony Stapley, Henry Goring, of Burton, Henry Goring, of Highdown, sen. and jun., Wm.

Devereux, Francis Avery, Wm. Hipplesley, John Downes, gent., humbly sheweth, that your six first petitioners have the inheritance of the manor and lands of George Goring, esq. depending on a lease by the said George Goring, 16 Charles I. for valuable considerations, and bona fide to the other petitioners, Wm. Hipplesley and J. Downes, for 99 years, if the said George Goring live so long—humbly desire to compound for the same.

A Particular of the estates, lately the inheritance of George and Charles Goring, and now of Anthony Stapley, Henry Goring of Burton, and Henry Goring, sen., and Henry Goring, jun., of Highdown, for which they desire to compound:—

The Manor of Hurst, *alias* Hurstperpoint, with the appurtenances, consisting of demesnes, rents, and services. The high and quit rents, whereof are payable by the copyholders of inheritance £90. Fine, arbitrary. The advowson of the church of Hurstperpoint.

The demesnes being a mansion house, two enclosed parcels of land, called Danny park, and Hurst park, *alias* the Great park, and the Little park, with several parcels of land, meadows, and pasture, lying in the parishes of Hurstperpoint, Bolney, and Cuckfield,—all of the yearly value of £133. Several parcels of land, part of the demesnes, conveyed to Wm. Devereux and others, called the Breach, Rushey Ham, a barn, the two Hams, the Lee mead, the Little park, the Moor Croft, and a portion of tithes, out of several lauds in the parish of Hurstperpoint, worth by the year £117.

The said George Goring, being seized of all these premises during his life, with remainder to him, and his heirs male of his body, with remainder over to the said Charles Goring, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Charles Goring.

The said George Goring by his indenture dated March 6, 16 Charles I. (1641) leased the said premises to Wm. Hipplesley, and John Downes, gent.: for ninety-nine years, if the said George Goring should live so long, upon trust; and by a subsequent deed, dated May 28, A. D. 1642, pursuant to the powers reserved to him by the first deed, to pay several debts therein mentioned, for payment whereof Wm. Hipplesley bath ever since the deed had possession, and received the rents and profits of the premises, and been allowed to do so by the committee of sequestrators, and there remains yet unpaid on security of the said deed, upwards of £1000, over and above other debts, amounting to £3000, principal interest, 1637.

By an order of the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents, dated June 30, 1649, the sequestration was taken off the estate, sequestered for the delinquency of Col. George Goring.—Signed, John Ashe, Peter Temple, Wm. Morison, John Trenchard Godfrey, John Leech, David Watkins, Charles Pack.

By the attainder of Anthony Stapley,\* his estates became

\* Anthony Stapley, son of Anthony Stapley of Framfield, who was four times married, lived in the unquiet times of Chas. I, and took a leading part against the king. Refusing to contribute towards the war, projected by the Court against the Scots, who had marched into the kingdom, he became ob-

forfeited to the Crown. John Hetherington informed the Commissioners that the Manor of Hurstperpoint, with the Park of Hurst, and Danny Park, escheated to the Crown; but on the petition of Sir John Shaw, Dame Margaret Pelham, Peter Courthope and Thomas Luxford, and proof made that Anthony Stapley acted only as a trustee for Lord Goring, and although the estate in law came to the Crown, the Trust equally came to the petitioners, who were purchasers for valuable considerations, either the saving the act of attainder, if they had with the limitation unrolled their conveyance in the Exchequer, on satisfying.—*Burr. MSS.*

In the reign of Charles II. the Manor came into the possession of Sir John Shaw, of Eltham, in Kent, and the late Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., sold it, at the end of the last century, to William John Campion, Esq., the present proprietor. The following, taken from Sir Wm. Burrell's Collections in the British Museum, are the

#### CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF HURSTPERPOINT.

There are due to the Lord yearly of the Copyholders, besides their certain rents, certain customary works in harvest, to be done by them as mentioned on their several tenements.

There has been accustomed to be kept yearly for the Lords within the manor, two Courts, the one the week of the Annunciation of our Lady, and the other the week ensuing the Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel.

The copyholder's claim the Lord's copyholds to them and their heirs, by copy of the court-roll at the will of the Lord, after the custom of the said manor, paying at every of their deceases for a heriot, their best beast or other goods for their copyholds, as the custom requireth. The Cottages pay only 6d. for heriot, 6d. fine for a copy hold, and that of the custom.

The youngest son, and in default of such son the youngest daughter, of such copyholder, shall inherit the copyhold lands as heir. They also affirm that the copyholders may, in the lord's court, surrender his copyhold, before the steward, to the use of any other, and also at any other time out of court, may make surrender thereof into the lord's hands, and may deliver

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noxious to the royalists, and was proportionably favoured by the democratic party. He sat in the two last parliaments of Charles's reign, attended the trial of the king, and signed the warrant for his execution. During the 3 first years of the Commonwealth he was one of the Council of State, and Governor of the city of Chichester. He married Anne, daughter of George Goring, esq., and sister of George Lord Goring, Earl of Norwich. Mr. Horsfield says he died at the beginning of Cromwell's usurpation, yet he afterwards quotes Noble, who says that at the Restoration he was attainted, and his estates forfeited to the crown. He had a daughter, Philadelphia, married to Peter Courthope, of Danny, a son, Anthony, and John, his heir, who, on the 28th July, 1660, was created a Baronet by Chas. 2nd, and had conferred upon him by that monarch the paternal lands at Patcham: he died 1701, aged 79.

the same into the hands of two others of the copyholders, the bailiff, being either present or absent, by a mote or rod, to the use of any other person, which surrender affirm to be good by the custom, whether the party be living, absent, or deceased, at or before the next court, so that the same surrender be yielded up to the steward at the next court, lawfully summoned by the takers, or one of them, upon presentment of the homage or themselves, and that, as well as the heir, or such other to whose use any such surrender shall be made, ought to enjoy the same copyhold lands, according to the same customs, paying the lord his reasonable fine at the lord's will, at the death or surrender, and that the wife of every copyholder, holden dying seized, shall have all such copyhold lands as her husband was seized for term of life, for her widow's bench, whether she marry or not, paying the lord his reasonable fine, at the lord's will, which having been accustomed of late years to be freely admitted without paying any such fine, as the homage, allege they use now the contrary, and the said widow shall not pay any heriot at her decease, as the homage affirmeth. The lord, as by his steward for the time being, hath used by the custom to grant as well the custody of the heir of the lord's copyholder, being within age, on the decease of his ancestor, as also the copyhold lands to the education of the heir until he accomplish the age of 18 years, at which time the heir hath use to choose his own guardian.

The lord's copyholders in this manor may do no waste on the lord's copyhold land, and the lord hath used to sell the timber for his own use.

As there remains nothing more to be said about the Manor of Hurst, we will complete our information of the Manors of the parish by subjoining accounts of the others.

#### MANOR OF LEIGH, IN HURSTPERPOINT AND CUCKFIELD.

1 Hen. 4. John Bassett, esq., proprietor.

32 Hen. 8. Nath. Hussey, esq., held it of Lewes Barony, by military service.

1616. Henry Hussey, in possession. 1651, John Burrell.

1687. John Burrell, of Cuckfield, settled it, on the marriage of his daughter Mary with Mr. Board, son and heir of John Board, esq., of Board Hill, who sold it to Charles Sergison, esq., in the hands of whose widow it now remains.

41 Eliz. A parcel of the Manor of Leigh, and a parcel of one virgate of land, 250 acres in Cuckfield and Hurstperpoint, held by the rent of 4s. per annum, formerly *Barwicks* and *Priors*.

1725. By indenture, Nathaniel Avery, and others, convey to Daniel Beard and John Lindfield, all this Manor for £1092.

1737. Daniel Beard, of Rottingdean, conveyed the same to Wm. Stenning, of Pecoicks, in Billingshurst.

#### MANOR OF PACONS.

This Manor was anciently held by proprietors of the same name. Simon Pakyn was witness to a charter of John Bolney, 32 Edw. 1.

7 Edw. VI. Mary, Agnes, and Joan Holden, sold to Thomas Luxford the *Manor of Pakens*, with the appurtenances in Hurstperpoint, and certain lands and tenements in Hurstperpoint and Albourn, held of Fienes, Lord Dacres, the King's Majesty's ward, by Knight's service, viz.: the 16th part of a Knight's fee, worth by the year, £12, whereof £4, being one third, is appointed to Ann, mother of the ward, for her dower, and the rest, being £8, descendible and sold with the ward.

20 Charles II. By Indenture tripartite between George Barkas and Dame Ann Audley of the first part; John Daniel and Wm. Mannoce of the second part; Lawrence Threel and Francis, his Wife, of the third part,—in consideration of marriage portion, parting with a former jointure, and joining in charging £50 per ann. to Richard Burdett, and securing £500 to George Barkas, and Ann Audley at the request of Lawrence Threel, grant to J. Daniel, and William Mannoce, and their heirs, the *Manor of Pakens*, to the use of Charles Daniel, Richard Langhorn, Thos. and Geo. Giffard, for 200 years, if the said parties should so long live, upon trust, to pay Henry and Maurice, £30 and £20 each, for their lives, and the remainder, and the residence, to the use of Lawrence and Francis, heirs of Lawrence, for ever.

The Whitpaynes afterwards came into possession, and then Richard Butcher had it, who died in 1767, when the estate was sold to Philip Soale, gent., who died in 1780; by his trustees it was sold to Wm. Borrer, esq., grandfather of the present proprietor, N. Borrer, esq.

### DANNY.

Temp. Charles I,\* this estate was sold to Peter Courthope, esq., of Goddard Green, in the parish of Cranbrook, Kent, by the Earl of Norwich. "The Courthopes," says Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, (vol. ii, p. 5) "were a very ancient family in Kent, and were clothiers, temp. Edw. 3, who invited some persecuted Flemings into England, and established the Woollen Cloth Manufactory, in which many of the gentry of those days engaged and acquired princely fortunes. They were known by the name of the "grey coats" of Kent, from the colour of the cloth constantly worn by them." This Mr. Peter Courthope died in 1657 (vide no. 7, Monumental Inscriptions). His son, Peter Courthope, succeeded him at Danny, who died in 1672 (vide no. 12, Mon. Inscript.). The next possessor of the estate was the son of the preceding, Peter Courthope, who died in 1724 (vide no. 8, Mon. Inscript.). This is the gentleman whom Gilbert White, in his *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Lett. 56, mentions that Mr. Ray, the celebrated naturalist, used to visit, and the downs overlooking whose residence so much delighted him. It was to Mr. Courthope that he dedicated his "Collections of English Words not generally known," calling him his "honoured friend," and acknowledging the assistance afforded by him to his studies, and that the work was undertaken from his suggestions and contributions. By the marriage of Mr. Courthope's daughter and heiress, Barbara, with Henry

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\* In Horsfield's *Sussex*, it is said temp. Chas. 2.

Campion, Esq. of Combwell, the estate was first possessed by the latter family, in whose descendants it has continued ever since.\* The family of Campion is of good descent, and of considerable antiquity.

Sir SIMON CAMPION, of Campion's Hall, Essex, Knt.† had issue

EDWARD CAMPION, of Campion's Hall, who had issue

EDWARD CAMPION, of Campion's Hall, and THOMAS CAMPION: the former of whom had issue

JOHN CAMPION, of Campion's Hall, and HENRY, alias WILLIAM CAMPION, of Combwell, Goudhurst, who had issue ABRAHAM CAMPION,‡ of London. HENRY, SARAH, and

WILLIAM CAMPION, of Combwell, Esq. He had issue Sir HENRY CAMPION, of Bedfordshire, who was knighted in 1621 EDWARD CAMPION of Lincoln's Inn, two daughters, CORDELIA and RACHEL, and

Sir WILLIAM CAMPION, Knt. This valiant individual was on the side of Charles in the Civil Wars. He was governor of Borstall House, Bucks,|| which was converted into a garrison for the Royal party, and which he surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. He was slain at the siege of Colchester. June 13, 1648, æt. 34, and lies buried in the church of St. Mary in that town. He had issue HENRY, EDWARD, BARBARA, ELIZABETH. ANNE, and

WILLIAM CAMPION, of Combwell, who was knighted in 1644. He had issue HENRY and EDWARD, who died *sine prole*, PHILADELPHIA, and

WILLIAM CAMPION, Esq. whose issue was Wm. who died, s. p. HENRY (1. Mon. Ins.) Elizabeth, Grace, Anne, Barbara, Philadelphia, and Frances.

The HENRY CAMPION just mentioned, had issue WILLIAM, PETER, who died in 1723, aged 17, and was buried at Goudhurst, HENRY (ob. cœl.) three daughters who died in infancy — Philadelphia in 1705, Frances in 1708, Barbara in 1705, Catherine married to George Courthope of Whyleigh, Esq. and

WILLIAM CAMPION (9. Mon. Ins.) He was baptized at Hurst in 1700, and left issue HENRY (ob. inf. 1732) EDWARD

\* The arms of the Courthopes were *ar. a fess between three estoils az.*

† These particulars of the Campion family are taken chiefly from the pedigree in Horsfield's Hist. of Lewes (vol. 2, page 171) the pedigree in Berry's Sussex Genealogies (page 83) and monumental inscriptions. An engraving of their arms is given in these books, and also in Horsfield's Sussex. They bear *ar. on a chief gules an eagle displayed or.* CREST, *a turkey in his pride gpr.*—In the Pat. Rolls, 20 Edw. III. (1347) it is recorded that John Arblaster, Rector of North Shobury in Essex, in July 1346, had license to exchange with John Campion of Plumpton, in the diocese of Chichester. He was most probably of this family, and wished to get back to his own county.

‡ He had issue Henry of Putney, William (ob. cœl. 1623) Abraham (ob. cœl. 1633) Isaac, Thomas, Richard, Margaret, and Anne.

|| In *Litcomb's Buckinghamshire* are engravings and plans of Boarstall House and Tower, and copies of letters, occupying several pages, which passed, during the civil wars, between Sir W. Campion and many eminent persons. They are there said to be "lately in the possession of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. and W. J. Campion, Esq."



who died in 1803, Frances Barbara, who married G. Courthope, Esq. of Whyleigh, WM. CAMPION\* of Lewes, and

HENRY COURTHOPE CAMPION who died 1811, aged 77. *Vide* Mon. Ins. No. 3. He had issue Bridget (Mon. Ins. 4) and the present

WILLIAM JOHN CAMPION, Esq. who married Jane, daughter of Francis-Mosley Austen, Esq. of Kippington, co. Kent, 10th Jan. 1797, at St. George's, Hanover Square. He has had issue Henry-Francis, who died in infancy 1801, and was buried at Hurst; Henry-Francis, born October 18, 1802, ob. November 2, 1809, and buried at Hurst; William-John, born November 16, 1804, baptized at Hurst, and married to Harriet, eldest daughter of T. R. Kemp, Esq. of Brighton, January 17, 1829; Charles-Heathcote, born February 14, 1814, and baptized at Hurst; George-Edward, born December 1, 1816, and baptized at Torquay, Devon; Mary Anne, born November 3, 1798, baptized at Brighton, ob. October 26, 1825, and buried at Hurst; Jane-Bridget, born April 16, 1799, and baptized at Hurst; Margaretta, born September 22, 1806, and baptized at Hurst; and Frances-Henrietta, born March 2, 1809, and baptized at Hurst-perpoint.

The present mansion of Danny, as has been said, is the structure erected in 1595, by George Goring, Esq. It is built entirely of brick, in the Elizabethan style, with numerous deep bay windows. In the hall, which is paved with black and white squared marble, is a full-length picture of the founder. On the ceiling of the back stairs is a lion rampant, and the date 1595, and also an eagle. On the garret ceiling, which is carved and most elegantly stuccoed, and seems formerly to have been a room of consequence, is also portrayed a lion rampant, and the letters G. C. M. On a board in one of the rooms are also the following armorial bearings:—*Quarterly of six: 1st quarterly, gules and vert, a lion rampant, arg.; 2nd, or three crow's sable; 3rd, arg. on a chev. sable a fleur-de-lis or; 4th, gules, on a fess or, two fleurs-de-lis gules between four of the first, or; 5th, sable on a bend arg. an ermine spot. CREST, a wolf's head erased, arg. langued gules.* In one corner is a representation of a fortified place, with cannon and soldiers drawn up before it. A portrait of a gentleman with a baton in one hand, and in the other a sword. Motto—*Fato lubentem tam marquam tenens*: on his hat, a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, æt. suæ. 26, A. D. 1585.

The former practice of keeping deer in the park has long since been discontinued.† The natural beauties of Danny and its contiguous scenery will receive description in another place.

\* He was twice married, and had issue William Campion, Rector of Street and Westminster (ob. cæli. 1821); Emily, married to George Courthope, of Whyley, Esq.; Priscilla, who died 1795, aged 13; Henry, of the Deanery, Lewes, who died 1836; and Harriott, who married the Rev. J. P. Crofts, of Lewes.

† Of engravings of Danny, there is a very good one of its present appearance in Horsfield's *Sussex*, and one in the "*Excursions through Sussex*:" there is a very large drawing, in Sir W. Burrell's Collection, taken about 60 years ago.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The earliest ecclesiastical record of this place that we have after that of Doomsday, is that in 1291, the Church, with the Vicar's portion, was taxed at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 28 Hen. 8, the following valuation is made:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rectory—clear value per ann. above reprisals..	xv	ix	iiij
Portion of Tithes belonging to Lewes Priory*..	xij	iiij	

Bishop Bowyer's Visitation took place in 1724, and the following relates to the living of Hurstperpoint:—

*Patron*, Sir John Shaw, of Eltham, Knt. Bart.—*Rector*, Jeremiah Dodson, A.M. instituted in Feb. 1701-2.—Six bells, one a little cracked.—The Chancel repaired by the Rector.—Mr. Litchford, some time Rector, gave 100*l.* to purchase,—the rent to be divided amongst ten industrious persons with large families.—An annuity of 4*l.* given by Mr. *alias* Dog Smith to the poor.—100 families, of which two are Quakers, and one Anabaptist.—*Glebe Land*, about 5 acres, including the parsonage garden.—A portion of tithes, granted to Lewes Priory,† now in the hands of Mr. Richard Whitpayne, of Hurstperpoint, about 24*l.* per ann.

\* By an award made temp. Queen Elizabeth, the Priory of Lewes was to have the whole tithes of a farm in Hurst, formerly the estate of Sir Thomas Ledes, Knt.

† This was taken from the following estates, and was two parts in three of the tithe corn:—

	Acres.
Dauny lands	250
Two Closes of land, adjoining the Fox-Hole pond	25
Randell's, <i>alias</i> Raudolph's fee	10
The Barr's Breath	22
The Owbreath, <i>alias</i> Wanbarrow	60
Three Closes, heretofore parcels of Wanbarrow	15
Pacon's garden,—the Broomfields	6
The Lyes, <i>alias</i> Leewith	
The Peascroft, <i>alias</i> Peas Garden	10
The Bushes, <i>alias</i> Court Bushes	72
The Pitts, <i>alias</i> East Garden	24
Rickmans	35
Hurst Park, <i>alias</i> Little Park	130
(Hay in lieu of corn) Haboys, <i>alias</i> Hautboys	75
The Culver Croft	3

787

The tithes from these lands were possessed by the owners of Paken's estate, until the Rev. Dr. Dodson, the late rector, purchased them of Swale's executors, and annexed them to the living.

Graver of the coining irons of gold and silver within England and Calais.—*Ibid.* 445.

A warrant to Edmund Shaw, for the payment of 400 marks, by him lent to the king.—*Ibid.* 612.

Sir Edmund Shaw and William Dunthorne have the advowson of a prebend in St Stephen's at Westminster.—*Ibid.* 1379.

A warrant to pay Sir Edmund Shaw, of London, merchant, 200 marks for certain new year's gifts, bought of him against the feast of Christmas, 22 Edw. 4.—*Ibid.*

Warrant to Sir Edmund Shaw, Knt. to restore to the Abbot and Convent of Malmsbury, the remainder of their plate left in his custody by Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt. to whom it was pawned, and for which the same abbot had paid to the king a sum of money.—*Ibid.*

Sir Edmund Shaw, Alderman of London, by his will, declared that Julian his wife should enjoy all his manors and lands, and, after her decease, Hugh, son of the said Sir Edmund, shall have all his manors, i. e. the Manor of Arden Hall, and Hornden House, and for lack of issue the said manor and lands, to the last will of the said Sir Edmund, the title deeds of which estates it is said were embezzled.\*

Sir John Shaw was created a Baronet in 1665, as a mark of royal favour, for his having lent large sums of money to the king, during his exile, when there was little chance of re-payment. He was appointed one of the farmers of the Customs, and died in London, in 1679, and his corpse was carried through the city with great pomp, and was buried at Eltham, March 6. Bridget, Countess of Kilinurray, his wife, buried July 11, 1696.—*Lysons' Environs of London.*

In *Wood's Tithe Reports* are to be found three cases between the Rector and parties of Hurstperpoint. I have only space for an abridgment.

Trin. Term, 2 Geo. I. [*DODSON v. NORTON*] June 30, 1716.

The Bill stated that the Plaintiff, as rector of Hurstperpoint, was entitled to all tithes, oblations, offerings, and duties arising therein; that the defendant, from the year 1712, had been an inhabitant and occupier of arable land, meadow, and pasture ground, and had sowed the arable with oats and barley, and reaped and carried away the oats yearly, without setting out the tithes thereof, or making any compensation for the same; that when the plaintiff went to take the tithes away, as set out in loose cocks, the defendant refused to permit him to take the loose corn which lay at the bottom of the said cocks, and that hereby he lost about a third of his tithes; that the defendant also depastured a number of cows and other profitable cattle, from which he had

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\* Private Act of Parliament, 11 Hen. 7.

calves and milk, and had many sheep from which he had wool, but had refused to set out the tithes thereof, or to make any compensation for the same; that he also kept to agistment or pasturage, oxen and other unprofitable cattle, and also kept poultry, the tithes whereof were due to the plaintiff; that he was also entitled to Easter offerings, and other dues, all of which the defendant had refused to pay.

The Defendant said that he had sowed several acres with oats, wheat, and barley, and had reaped the same, and had set out the tithes thereof, which the plaintiff had carried away, except the loose corn as aforesaid, which he was not entitled to by custom. He also said, that he held divers lands, fertile as well as barren, in the said parish, and in the adjacent parishes; and that he had caused the tithes of his milk, and other tithes, to be set out, which the plaintiff might have had; but he denied that any Easter Offerings were due.

Ordered by the Court, that the defendant do come to account with the plaintiff for the tithes (and touching the tithes of milk, that it ought to be paid every tenth meal, and not the tenth of every milking), and also for Easter Offerings; the plaintiff to have his costs taxed out of the costs; the defendant to be allowed such costs as he hath been put to by reason of the examination of witnesses, touching the tithes of wheat, hay, wool, and eggs, as are demanded in the bill.\*

Trin. Term. 5 Geo. I. [DODSON v. NORTON] June 27, 1719.

Feb. 1701, Plaintiff was instituted to the rectory of Hurstperpoint Defendant sowed lands with wheat, barley, and oats, and inned the same without setting out the tithes, or making any satisfaction for the same; he had also fed great numbers of barren and unprofitable cattle, and had also kept and fed cows, sheep, and hogs, and had pigs, calves and lambs, and had agisted oxen, mares, colts, heifers, and runts, without paying any tithes or making any recompence for the same; in particular, when the defendant's cows and sheep were ready to produce their young, he removed them into other parishes on purpose to prevent the plaintiff from receiving the tithes of the same, and after they had calved and lambed, brought them back with their calves and lambs, into the plaintiff's parish, without paying him any thing for the tithes thereof; and was in arrear for his Easter Offerings.

Defendant confessed he occupied the field called the *Barren*; but insisted that no tithes are due for the same, and that the plaintiff had taken away the tithes of the corn which he had growing on his other lands. He said he had paid tithes for the calves and lambs in the place they had fell. No Easter Offerings

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\* Vol. ii. page 46.

were demanded of him ; he believed the value of unpaid tithes did not exceed 2*l.* a year : he had tendered 4*l.* for other tithes to the plaintiff, and paid it into Court, which the plaintiff had agreed to accept in full of all tithes due.

The defendant neglects to attend the hearing of the cause this day, and the 4*l.* with costs ordered to be paid : said order made absolute, 16th Nov.\*

Easter Term, 6 Geo. I. [DODSON v. OLIVER] May 16, 1720.

The Rector of Hurstperpoint claims every tenth toll dish, or pint of corn, taken by the owner of a water corn-mill, in lieu of the tithes thereof, and the tithes in kind of hay, corn, calves, milk ; and Easter Offerings.

The defendant says that the mill was an ancient mill, having been built beyond memory, and tithe free ; that the plaintiff had received the tithes of hay and corn in kind ; that he had compounded for his calves ; that he had set out his tithe milk as alleged ; and that no offerings were due.

The plaintiff waives his demand as to hay, corn, and calves.

The Court decreed the tithes of milk to be paid in kind, unless the defendant could prove the plaintiff's consent to take every tenth meal, &c. The Easter Offerings were also decreed. The Court divided in opinion as to the tithes of the corn-mill ; and no application being made for re-hearing, an account is ordered to be taken of the tithes of milk and Easter Offerings.†

#### THE CHURCH

is supposed to have been built by Simon de Pierpoint, in the time of Edward the Third. Mr. Hamper thinks the only relic of the church mentioned in Domesday is the font, which is very ancient.

The existing edifice, to use Mr. Hamper's words, written thirty years ago, " consists of a nave with gallery at west end, south aisle and gallery, a small north transept, and two chancels ; that which ranges with the south aisle is called the Danny chancel. At the west end is a substantial tower containing six bells, a clock, and a set of chimes (but this last harmonious musician, through age and infirmity, is now silent), above which rises a wooden shingled spire of considerable height."

The roof is curiously ornamented with various devices, carved in wood, of lions, eagles, fleurs-de-lis, keys, arrow-heads, port-cullises, true-lovers' knots, crowns, circular arches, compasses, cinquefoils, and the arms of the Pierpoint family.

In 1832, the belfry was converted into sittings for the boys and girls of the Hurst National Schools.

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\* Vol. ii. p. 124.

† Vol. ii. page 143.

## CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

These are recorded on the panels of the south gallery of the Church; the following official account of some of them is from the *Report of the Select Committee on the Education of the Poor* :—

“ *Hurstperpoint*: F. Turner, *officiating Minister*.

Henry Campion, Esq., in 1700, left £5, being the rent of a house for the education of 20 children: and Mr. Wm. Lindfield, in 1808, bequeathed 668*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* 3 per cents. for the education of children, which, with interest, bought 518*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* navy 5 per cents.; and Mrs. Anne Lindfield, his sister, in 1810, left 700*l.* S.S. annuities, for the same purpose, which purchased 469*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* navy 5 per cents.; and in consequence of the 5*l.* given by Mr. Campion having been long insufficient to pay for the instruction of 20 children, the above three sums, amounting together to nearly 54*l.* per annum, together with subscriptions, educate 60 boys and as many girls, on the national system, in a meeting-house which has been purchased in the village, and converted into two school-rooms, capable of containing 100 children of each sex.

There are three other schools, containing 20 children in each.

In the *Second Report* (1819) the following more explicit information is given :—

## HURSTPERPOINT.

The endowments for the education of children in this parish, are the following :—

1st. By indenture dated 16th Feb. 1750, reciting, that by a previous indenture dated the 15th Feb. 1750, *Henry Campion*, in consideration of the yearly sum of 5*l.* has demised to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of *Hurstperpoint* and their successors, a messuage or tenement, erected on a piece of ground in the east corner of a field called *Hazle Croft*, together with the said piece in the parish of *Hurstperpoint*, for 999 years, at the yearly rent of 5*l.*, and further reciting, that the said *Henry Campion* intended to give the said 5*l.* per ann. for the endowment of a school to teach 20 children within the said parish to read; and that the said *Henry Campion* was to nominate the schoolmaster during his life, and after his decease, the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the said parish, were to nominate the said schoolmaster, and remove him as often as they should think proper; it was witnessed that the said *Henry Campion* thereby nominated *Abraham Muzzell* to be schoolmaster, and gave and granted the said yearly rent of 5*l.* to the said *Abraham Muzzell* and his successors, masters of the said school, with power of distress.

2nd. *William Lindfield*, by will, dated 13th May, 1806, bequeathed unto *James Wood* the sum of 668*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* three per

cent. consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends thereof unto the minister and churchwardens for the time being of Hurstperpoint, to be by them laid out and applied in the education and teaching of so many and such poor children of the said parish to read and write, as they in their discretion should from time to time appoint and think fit objects of charity, with power to the said James Wood to sell out the said stock, and invest the produce in other funds, or on real securities, to be altered or varied at pleasure, on the same trusts.

3rd. *Ann Lindfield*, by will, dated 3rd March, 1806,\* gave and bequeathed unto James Wood, 700*l.* South Sea Annuities, in trust, to pay the dividends thereof to the resident minister and churchwardens for the time being of Hurstperpoint, to be by them laid out and applied in the education and teaching of so many and such poor children of the said parish to read and write, as they in their discretion should think fit objects of charity, with power of selling the same stock, and investing in other stock, or government, or real securities, to be altered or varied at pleasure.

The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish are in possession of the premises demised to them, as mentioned above, at the yearly rent of 5*l.* The stock bequeathed by William Lindfield was sold out and re-invested, together with some accumulations of dividends and returns of property-tax, in the purchase of 518*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Navy five per cents.; and the stock bequeathed by Ann Lindfield was also converted from three per cent. consols to 469*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Navy five per cents. The whole of the stock is now standing in the name of Mr. Wood, and produces an annual dividend of 49*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The dividends and rent of the messuage, making in the whole 54*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum, are paid to the minister of the parish of Hurstperpoint, and by him applied in sending out 100 children, boys and girls, to different schools in the parish. The girls are instructed in reading and sewing, at threepence a week for each; the boys are paid for at the rate of sixpence a week each for those who are taught to read and write, and threepence a week each for those who are taught reading only. Not more than two children are taken from the same family. The children continue at school four years. The boys are sent between the ages of five and ten years, and the girls between the ages of six and eleven."

The three other bequests are not for educational purposes. They follow chronologically.

In 1641 the trustees of Henry Smith,† late of the City of London, Esq. deceased, (in execution of certain powers to them given) directed that the churchwardens and overseers of this

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\* Proved Nov. 13, 1810.

† "His charitable donations are so many, so widely diffused,

parish should be paid eight pounds yearly, being a certain proportion of the rents and profits of an estate at Tolleshunt Darcy, in the county of Essex, to be applied in bread and meat, or clothing, to the relief of the impotent and aged poor, who have been inhabitants of the parish above five years, were not incorrigible when servants, do not receive alms of the parish, and are not guilty of idleness, excessive drinking, profane swearing, pilfering, or other scandalous crimes.

applied to so many purposes, and gladden the hearts of so many persons in very different stations of life, that it is natural to enquire who it was that bestowed such large benefactions; how he became possessed of his wealth; what were his habits of life, and how he guarded the future disposition of his large property." — Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 344.

H. Smith, Esq. was born at Wandsworth in Surrey, about the year 1548. He was by trade a silversmith, and lived in Silverstreet, Cheapside. This trade at all times profitable, will account for his acquisition of wealth much better than the idle story of his going about as a beggar, followed by a dog. On the 9th February, 1608, he was elected an alderman of the ward of Farringdon-without.

Mr. Smith was possessed of very considerable property in lands and money; and having lost his wife, by whom he had no children, he determined to dispose of his wealth in charitable purposes. It is stated in his Epitaph, that in his life time he gave to the towns of Croydon, Kingston upon Thames, Guildford, Farnham, Godalming, and Dorking, all in the county of Surrey, 1000*l.* each. In 1620 he executed deeds, vesting his real and personal property in trustees, reserving to himself 500*l.* per ann. for his life; and a power of appointing the rents to charitable uses. On the 24th April, 1627, he made his will; and thereby, amongst other things, gave 1000*l.* to be laid out in land for the relief and ransom of poor men, being slaves under Turkish pirates: 1000*l.* to be laid out for the use of his poorest kindred: 500*l.* to buy land for the relief of the poor of Wandsworth: 1000*l.* for Ryegate, in like manner: 10,000*l.* to buy impropriations for the relief and maintenance of godly ministers: 1000*l.* to buy land for Richmond: and 100*l.* to be lent to poor people in parcels of 20*l.* at a time.

He died on January 30, 1628; and was buried on the 7th February following, at Wandsworth, in the chancel of the church. After the death of Mr. Smith, his trustees purchased several estates; amongst which were the Great Tithes of Alfriston, and a part of those of Mayfield, in Sussex.

In the valuable work whence the preceding information is derived, is a folio plate, giving a representation of Mr. Smith's



[It having been ascertained that great abuses prevailed in regard to the management of this charity, in the year 1811 a bill was filed in the Court of Chancery, against the trustees; when, after eight years' litigation, a decree was made, and the affairs of the charity placed under proper regulations, to prevent any misapplication of the funds for the future.]

Mr. Leonard Lichford, late of Hurstperpoint, deceased, by his will proved the 6th of February, 1722, gave to this parish one hundred pounds, directing five pounds, the annual interest thereof to be disposed of yearly in portions of ten shillings each, amongst ten poor people, who are aged and past their labour, or have a great charge of children.

William Hamper, by his will, dated June 26, 1829, gave 100*l.* to be divided annually among poor widows; which, after deducting legacy duty, was laid out in the purchase of 103*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* in the funds, in the name of W. J. Campion and N. Borrer, Esqrs.

In the following extracts from the Parish Register, the names only of those of most note are given. Mr. Billy Heaver, who resides at the Workhouse, is Registrar for Births and Marriages for the district in which Hurst is situated :—

#### BAPTISMS.

1565. Judith, daughter of Thomas Michell, parson.

Gregory, son of Edward Fienes,\* gent.

John, son of John Threel,† gent.

1577. Edward, son of ditto.

monument in Wandsworth Church, and also of his autograph, and the seal annexed to his will, bearing his arms. A more lengthened inquiry into his history, together with a full account of all his charitable bequests, will be found in the above quoted work; but the material points of his life we have here given, divested of the conjectures, and less relevant matter of the original account.

A farm at Tolleshunt D'Arcy, in Essex, is part of the estates purchased by Mr. Smith's trustees after his death. The rent of this farm, which is 350*l.* a year, is unequally proportioned amongst the following parishes: Fletching, Frant, Hurstperpoint, Rotherfield, and Southover, in SUSSEX; St. Mary on the Hill, in Chester; St. Paul's Walden, in HERTS; Braintree, Henham, Terling, and Tolleshunt d'Arcy, in ESSEX; and Bungay, St. Peter's South Eltham, and St. Margaret's Ikettshall, in SUFFOLK. The amount of charity annually apportioned to the parish of Hurstperpoint, from this estate is about 18*l.*: the annual portion that the parish of Fletching receives, exceeds 40*l.*

\* A collateral branch of the family of Fienes, Lord Dacres.

† Descended from John Threel, marshall of the household to William, Earl of Arundel, who was buried at Arundel, A.D. 1480.

1578. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Whatman.  
 1580. Mary, daughter of ditto.  
 1587. Anne, daughter of Edward Hiddes, minister.  
 1601. , daughter of John Edsor, gent.  
 1604. Judith, daughter of John Snell, parson.  
 1606. Ann, daughter of George Goring.  
 1612. Elizabeth, daughter of ditto.  
       William, son of William Bland.  
       Ann, daughter of Edward Ashburnham.  
 1623. Thomas, son of Mr. John Thorpe.  
 1675. Richard, son of Lieut. Whitpaine.\*

## MARRIAGES.

1559. Edward Luxford and Annes Homewood.  
       Thomas Poole and Annes Whitpayne.  
       Francis Norton and Elinor Wood.  
       Thomas Luxford and Anne Peckham.  
 1567. William Hay and Elizabeth Fienes.  
 1589. Edward Luxford and Elizabeth Lashmar.  
 1609. Mr. Lawrence Ashburnham† and Mrs. Sibil Goring.  
 1616. Robert Whitpaine and Mary Luxford.  
 1640. Randolph Apsley and Mrs. Ann Swale.  
       Dr. Thomas Wintop and Mrs. Ann Relf.  
 1656. Henry Bill, of Ryegate, gent., and Mrs. Jane Courthope,  
       of this parish, were married by Justice Rivers.  
 1657. Mr. John Wheeler and Mrs. Dorothy Luxford, by Major  
       Chaloner and Mr. Litchford.‡  
 1692. Thomas Beard, Esq. and Mrs. Anne Minshul.  
 1702. Mr. Henry Campion, gent. and Mrs. Barbara Courthope.

*Marriages at other Places.*

William Threel, of Bexhill, (died 1563) married Anne, daughter of Giles Fienes, of Arlington, Esq., whose second son, John,

\* The Whitpaines were a family of considerable note in the time of Queen Elizabeth: one of that family contributed 25*l.* for the defence of the kingdom during the Spanish invasion. A Capt. Whitpaine, and Lieut. Whitpayne of Hurstperpoint, are noticed as officers of the Trainbands in the time of Charles the First.

† Ancestor of the Ashburnhams, of Broomham, in Guesling.

‡ By an ordinance of Cromwell's parliament, all marriages were directed to be solemnized by Justices of the Peace, and the bans to be published in the next market town, nearest to the parties' residence.

[During the Commonwealth, Abraham Muzzell of this parish, Clothworker, was appointed to keep the Register of the said parish, sworn before Major Chaloner, Nov. 28, 1653.]

married Agnes daughter of Richard Holden, of Hurstperpoint. Her first husband was Edward Fienes.—*Burr. MSS.*

1672. Thomas Whitpayne and Ann Chaloner, of Chiltington.—*Newtimber Register.*

1702. John Lintot and Sarah Norton, of Hurstperpoint.—*Slaugham Reg.*

1733. Mr. Philip Soale, West Grinsted, and Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, of Hurstperpoint.—*Twineham Register.*

1742. Mr. Robert Day, of Hurstperpoint, and Mrs. Frances Middleton.—*Wivelsfield Reg.*

1744. Mr. Charles Bridger, of Poynings, and Mrs. Elizabeth Marchant, of Hurstperpoint.—*Shermanbury Register.*

Henry Peckham, M.A. Rector of Tangmere, (died 1790) and Sarah, daughter of — Norton, of Hurstperpoint (died 1784).—*Pedigree of Peckham, in Dallaway's West Sussex.*

#### BURIALS.

- 1565. Thomas, son of Thomas Fienes, gent.
- 1566. Gregory, son of Edward Fienes, gent.
- 1568. Philadelphia, daughter of ditto.
- 1599. John Stapley, gent.
- 1607. John Snell, parson of our town.
- 1613. Judith, daughter of Thomas Whatman,\* Esq.
- 1620. Mr. George Norton.
- 1623. Mr. Edward Donne.
- 1638. Anthony Ward, Minister.
- 1643. The Right Honourable the Lady Letitia Goring.
- 1673. Mr. Leonard Litchford, Rector.
- 1679. Mrs. Ann, widow of ditto.

There are several monuments in the Church, and they have a neat, and generally, elegant appearance. I have divested the inscriptions of the eulogiums, as they are common-place, and contain nothing remarkable.

#### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

*In Danny Chancel.*] 1. Henry Campion, died April 14, 1761, aged 81. He married Barbara, daughter and heiress of Peter Courthope, Esq. of Danny, who is buried in the same grave. They left issue, William Campion, Esq. of Danny, and Catherine, married to G. Courthope, Esq.† of Whyleigh, in Sussex.

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\* Recorder of Chichester, 1623.

† 1735. Married, George, son of George Courthope, esq. of Whiley, and Mrs. Catherine, daughter of Henry Campion, esq. of Danny.—*Newtimber Register.*

2. Frances Elizabeth Campion, (only child of Edward Campion of Chichester, and Eleanor his wife) died Sep. 29, 1804, æt. 26.

3. Henrietta, wife of Henry Courthope Campion, Esq. of Danny, and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, of Normant, in the county of Rutland, Bart. Obiit 6 Feb. 1771, æt. 34.

4. Bridget, only daughter of Henry Courthope and Henrietta Campion. Obiit Feb. 13, 1797, æt. 28.

5. Priscilla Campion, daughter of William and Priscilla Campion, of Lewes; born April 10, 1781; died Feb. 6, 1795.

*On Slabs.* 6. Anne, daughter of Ninion Burrell, Esq. and relict of William Courthope, Esq., by whom she had issue, Jane, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Frances, Peter, and Dorothy. Obiit Jan. 22, 1690, æt. 85.

7. Peter Courthope, Esq. late of Danny, sometimes of Cranbrook in the county of Kent. He took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sharpley, of Staplehurst in Kent, gent., by whom he had issue 2 sonnes, Henry and Alexander, and one daughter, Frances. He afterwards married Jane, the daughter of Henry Smith, of Pepperharrow in the county of Surry, gent., the relict of Ninion Burrell, of Cuckfield, Esq., by whom he had only one daughter, Elizabeth. Obiit Aug. 15, 1657, æt. suæ 80.

[ARMS, *Ar. a fess between 3 estoils, az.*

8. Peter Courthope, late of Danny, Esq. Obiit Feb. 13, 1724, æt. 86. He married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Stapley, of Patcham, Bart., and left issue,\* Barbara, married to Henry Campion, Esq. of Combwell in Goudhurst in the county of Kent. —In the chancel are also interred the bodies of Philadelphia, Frances, William, and Barbara, children of the said Henry and Barbara, who died in their infancy.

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\* Sir W. Burrell in his Collections, has the following copy of an inscription in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge:—"Hic sepultus est Petrus Courthope, de Danny, in com. SUSSEX, arm: filius natu minimus, hujus collegii alumnus, juvenis pius, candidus, innocens, qui summâ industriâ et virtute singulari, ad optima omnia contendebat laudabile ambitione et felici. Ita brevem vitam magnis virtutibus honestavit, ita plurimes virtutes, insigni modestia exornavit, ut neminem non inveniret aut illarum laudatorem, aut saltem hujus . . . multa dico sperabat pater optimus, illas tamen . . . spes facile erat velsuperaturus, sed inter magna quæ consecutus erat etmajora quæ moliebatur, crudeliter extinxerunt morbilli excogitandum quæ, pî modo possimus restat, qualis ille senex futuris fuit, qui cœlo extitit etiam juvenis maturus. Obiit, Dec. 1695, ætatis suæ 20."

I suppose this is the son of the Peter Courthope, No. 8 Mon. Ins. although omitted in the statement of his issue; for he could not be the offspring of the Peter Courthope, No. 7 or 12, as he was born long after the death of both of them.

9. William Campion, son of Henry and Barbara, late of Danny. Obiit Aug. 1, 1778, æt. 71; and Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of E. Parthericke, of Ely, Camb. Obiit 6 Oct. 1768, æt. 61.

10. Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Sir John Stapley, Knt. & Bart., and wife of Peter Courthope, Esq., to whom she left issue, John, Barbara, and Peter. Obiit 18 Oct. 1676, æt. 25.

11. C. H. T. Comitij regni nuper designat. Morbilis correptus (proh dolor) fato succubuit Martij 11<sup>o</sup>, 1698, ætatis aue 26.

12. (Partly hid by pews)....s Pet. Court—....\* de Danny .... & Phil. uxoris .... v maximus .... ditatem melior' .... me desperamus.... to redemptam.... acturus, .... o. ætat. limine.. .. ptus obiit,..sc. ix<sup>o</sup> Dec. v<sup>o</sup>.. 1672, .. 9 intus pos.... M. L.

13. (Partly hid by pews).... Philadelphia .. daughter of .... mpion, Esq. & .... his wife, who .. on ye 13th day of ..... 02, & died on .... of May, 1795.

14. (Partly hid by pews).... epositum .... i Courthope, fil.. enti Henrici .. arm. et Barbaræ .. qui natus 14<sup>o</sup> die .... 1704, obiit 4<sup>o</sup> die .... nij 1705.

15. (Partly hid by pews).... positum.... fil. secundo genitæ .... Campion, arm. .... ræ uxoris, quæ .. ie Martij 1703, .... die Junii 1705.

*In the Chancel.]*

\* \* Hic situs est Christopherus Swale sacræ Theologiæ Doctor Domino Salomoni Swale de Swale Hall in Swale Dale in Comitatu Eboracensi Baronetto Consanguineus illustrissimum Principem Henricum Literis eruditum Regibus Jacobo & Carolo a sacris fuit et Rector Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Hurstpierpoint quadraginta circiter annos anno autem 1644 e Beneficio solâ in Regem fidelitatis causa ejectus. Uxores duxit Ursulam Waterhouse filiam Thomæ Waterhouse de Braythwell in Comitatu Eboracensi Generosi deinde Rosam Sackvill filiam Johannis Sackvill de Chidingly in Com. Sussexiæ Armigeri Postremo Annam West Filiam Thomæ Domini De-la-Ware: Liberos habuit tres filios totidemq. filias omnes sine sobole extinctos et septimo Septembris 1645 & vivis migravit Edvardus inter omnes solus superstes Juris Consultus fuit et prædictum Solomonem Swale suæ hæreditati adoptavit Qui obiit septimo die Septembris 1660 et hic sepultus est spem Justorum expectans.

Christopherus jacet hic sub eode marmore dormit

Filius Edvardus par tenet urna pares

Regiserat causæ fidissimus unus et alter

Legibus et Christi, nunc stat uterque Deo.

16. Thomas Beard, Esq. obiit June 1705, æt. 64 years.

17. Ralph Beard, Esq. his only son, obiit. September 1754, æt. 58.

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\*Sheriff of Sussex in 1651.

18. Mary, wife of Ralph Beard, (daughter of William Constable, Esq. of Burwash) obiit May 10, 1780, æt. 68.

19. Catherine, obiit April 1741, æt. 12; Mary, obiit Jan. 16, 1814, æt. 80; Martha, obiit October 28, 1827, æt. 92;—their daughters.

20. Elizabeth, their third daughter, obiit February 1, 1817, æt. 82, and was buried at Portslade.

21. Sarah, their fifth daughter, who married Charles Goring, Esq. obiit December 6, 1797, æt. 56, and was interred in the family vault at Wiston.

22. Rev. J. Clark, of Oriel College, Oxford, obiit November 21, 1781, æt. 48.

23. Sub eodem marmore sepulchra est Anna ejus vidua ven. viri Christopheri Dodson filia. Obiit 1mo. die Aug. A.D. 1817, æt. 80. Pietate sincere imbuta, omnibus vitæ officiis satisfecit. Fillia unica Georgii Cooke, S. T. P. uxore orba Elizabethæ Marchant sorori superstiti triste sui dñlerium reliquit.

24. Mrs. Elizabeth Thorp, (wife of John Thorp of Cudworth, in the County of Surrey, Esq. and daughter of Sir Anthony Colepeper of Hedgely in the county of Kent, Knt.) Obiit 24th April, 1624, æt. 29.

25. Christopher Dodson, Fifty-one years Rector of this Parish.

26. Mary, his wife,\* daughter of Thomas Marchant, gent. He died March 14, 1784, æt. 78; She, February 28, 1747-48, æt. 35. [ARMS. *Ar. fess neb. between 3 fl. de lis gules, az. chevron between 3 owls, arg.* CREST. *Two lions' gamb's erased.*]

27. (On a slab within the rails of the Communion.) The remains of the Rev. Minhardes Shaw, A.M. Rector of this Parish, who died February 17, A.D. 1701, ætatis suæ. 59. He took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Duke, of Surrey, Esq. and left issue, one son and two daughters.

*On a mural monument in the nave.]*

28. Elizabeth, relict of John Stone, of Rusper, Sussex, gent. daughter of Jeremiah Johnson, late of Charlwood, Surrey, gent. who left issue only one daughter. Obiit 13th Dec. 1723, æt. 84.

29. Catherine, daughter of the above, relict of Thomas Beard, late of this Parish, gent. Their issue was only one son, Ralph Beard, obiit 8th April, 1736, æt. 64.

*On slabs in the nave.]*

30. Thomas Beard, Esq. obiit June 26, A.D. .... æt. .... †

31. Thomas Beard, second son of Thomas Beard of Hurstperpoint, Esquire, married Katherine, only daughter of John Stone, of the Nunnery in the Parish of Rusper, gent. Issue, only one son, Ralph Beard, who died Sept. 22, 1700, æt. 42.

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\* 1731. Married—Christopher Dodson, and Mary Marchant, both of Hurstperpoint.—*Wivelsfield Reg.*

† Thomas Beard, Esq. was returned as one of the gentry of Sussex in 1673.

32. "Mr. Ralph Beard, attorney-at-law, an able and honest lawyer," married Mary, daughter of William Constable, Esquire, of Burwash, and left issue five daughters. Obiit Sept. 22, 1754, æt. 59. Catherine, daughter of Mr. Ralph Beard, obiit April 6, 1743, æt. 12.

33. Mary, second daughter of Nicholas Monke of Hurton, Esq. wife to Thomas Beard of Hurstperpoint, Esq. Issue, Thomas and Barbara. Obiit January 12, 1688, æt. 57.

*Mural monuments in the North Transept.]*

34. John Borrer of Henfield, obiit Sept. 11, 1793, æt. 32. [ARMS. *Chev. between 3 garbs, or.*

35. Barbara, wife of William Borrer, obiit April 12, 1795, æt. 73.

36. William Borrer, died January 21, 1797, aged 72. [ARMS, *Lion rampant gules, debased by a chevron, ar. CREST, Stag's head couped ar. antled, or. MOTTO, Mors janua vitæ.*

37. Mary, wife of William Borrer, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Lindfield, born 7th August 1758. Died 30th August 1807.

38. Barbara Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Borrer, born 25th July 1792. died in infancy.

39. Mary Anne Clifford, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Ann Borrer, born 5th July 1813, died 20th June 1822.

40. William Borrer,\* born 7th March 1753, died 18th Jan. 1832.

41. Lydia, wife of John Pelham Roberts of this Parish, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel and Elizabeth Avery, died 22d February 1801, æt. 34.

42. Henry, third and youngest son, died 1st January 1816, æt. 22.

43. Mary Ann, daughter of John Pelham Roberts, and Mary Ann, his wife, (eldest daughter of William and Mary Borrer of this Parish) died August 23, 1806, aged 9 months.

44. Lindfield, first son, died Sept. 10, 1807, aged 4 months.

45. Nicholas Henry, fourth son, died 17th June 1818, aged 14 months.

46. Mary, second daughter, died November 13, 1822, aged 14 years.

47. Fanny, fifth daughter, died 13th November 1823, aged 2 days.

48. Ellen, sixth daughter, died 27th April 1825, aged 5 months.

49. John Pelham Roberts, died February 5, 1828, aged 13.

Under an arch in the Danny Chancel is the effigy of a Knight Templar in chain armour with his long and taper sword on his left side, his plain shield placed over his left shoulder. The stone appears to be of a soft gritty nature, and on being pressed

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\* Sheriff of Sussex, 1802.

hard crumbles to dust. The letter D is deeply inserted on the stone; this may lead to the supposition that it was intended to commemorate one of the ancient family of De Darcy who were of consequence in Sussex at an early period.

In the same chancel was an effigy in stone of a warrior, represented in plated armour of the fourteenth century, his head resting on his helmet, visor lifted up, at his head a lion, at his feet a dog. It had been gilt, and the gilding appeared fresh in many places, and the colours red and green, were vivid in various parts; at the head of the tomb was a shield of arms which appeared to be *or, sable, a chief gules*. There are also slight traces of a *lion rampant*. This would seem to indicate that the effigy represented Simon de Perepoint who died temp. Edw. III. and whose arms were *argent, a lion rampant, sable semee of cinquefoils*.

In the Burrell mss. is an extract from a letter of the Rev. Mr. Beard to Sir W. Burrell, dated "Danny, May 3, 1777," in which, speaking of the two stone effigies, he says:—

"There are no arms upon either, tho' there have been upon the monument surrounded by iron rails, but being only emblazoned not engraved, they are obliterated. N.B. On taking down the side of the pew which obscured the altar part of the monument, I observed the third shield from the head to be *a lion rampant, arg.* and on examining the figure minutely there appears to have been depicted on the breast *an eagle displayed gules*; I have some suspicion that the figure and the monument on which it rests originally belonged to different persons."

"When Sir A. Burrell visited this church some years ago, he was anxious to know the name and rank of the warrior who was deposited in the tomb; in consequence of which some boards, &c. that were placed before it were removed by his orders, when three shields were discovered upon one side of the tomb, but unfortunately to the great disappointment of that eminent antiquary, the arms and colours were so entirely defaced, that nothing could be discovered of what family he was"\*

The Rev. Mr. Beard says tradition assigns the aforesaid monument to the founder of the church, who also gave name to the Parish; with which I am inclined to coincide.†

At the extremity of the wall which divides the chancel, is a vacant space, which appears as if intended for an effigy of the Saint to whom the church was dedicated.

There is a piscina and stone seat on the south side of the chancel, representations of which and the font, were given by Mr. Hamper in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1806, as also an east view of the church. There is a good drawing of the church in Sir W. Burrell's collection, and an inferior engraving in the *Village Press*.

\* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 75, page 1112.

† Sir William Burrell.



[*Inscriptions on the Communion Service.*]

On the silver tankard, "The gift of John Ovenden, Hurst-perpoint, 1725."

On the two silver plates, "Given by Mary Ann Beard. 1775."

On the silver cup, "De novo conflatum et auctum sumptibus Petri Courthope arm."

The Church-yard is spacious, and conveniently intersected with brick pavements to the three places of entrance. It contains many respectable monuments, and shews that no superstitious dread of sepulture in the north part has ever been shown, as it is much more crowded with the records of the dead than the south.

The following are among the extra-mural monumental inscriptions:—

Hic requiescit Charitas uxor R. Weekes, Chirurgi, quæ Jun. die 13, Ætatis anno 30, Æræq: Christianæ 1786, mortem obiit. Cujus eximias animi dotes suumq: una fidissimæ conjugis desiderium hoc sepulchrali lapide commemorare superstes maritus voluit.

Hic situs est Ricardus Weekes de Hurstpierpoint Chirurgus; in arte quam exercebat dum in vivis apprime diligens; familiaribus charus; suis dilectus et nunquam non deplendus. Obiit die 25 Octobris A. D. 1823. Septuagessimum tertium agens annum. Pietatis erga.

Hic jacet Frances Weekes, filia Ricardi Weekes. Obiit Jan. 24, 1823, æt. 30.

Hic jacet Grace Weekes, filia Ricardi Weekes. Obiit Dec. 8, 1834, æt. 50.—Vixit eximia pietate et erga omnes benevolentia illustris quamvis dolorum et curarum onere depressa mens summa eruditione sublata et exquisita patientia suffulta per longos annos amicorum anxietates et proprios cruciatus lenivit.

To the memory of Thomas Marchant, Vicar of Patcham, and many years an attentive exemplary Curate of this Parish, this Monument is erected by his Widow; with the most affectionate and tender respect. He died July 3, 1804, aged 60 years.

"The stone pillar with dials in the church-yard, is called "Brand's Monument," having been erected by a mason who is buried under it. I have heard the following lines repeated as his epitaph:—

Here lies the body of William Brand,  
Who work'd through life in lime and sand,  
And 'cause he would not be forgotten,  
He built this tomb for his bones to rot in;  
But where he's gone no one can tell,  
Some say to Heaven, but some to Hell,  
For that's the place where Atheists dwell."\*

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\* Mr. Hamper.

About a twelvemonth ago, there was dug up in the churchyard, a piece of baked earth, of an annular shape, about four inches in diameter, supposed with reason to be an amulet worn as a charm by the Druids. See page 2.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

[There are some of these which perhaps ought to have been given before in their proper place, but in works of this kind, a great deal must be omitted, or there must be a residual collection.]

#### ASSOCIATIONS.\*

The Hurst Friendly Society was formed in 1777, and much diminished from its former importance and numbers, contains now about forty members.

The Hurst Union Society was instituted in 1825, and contains about one hundred and eighty members.

Hurst Penny Club, established by the Rev. Mr. Tuffnell, in 18      has about one hundred and ninety members.

Hurst Sparrow Club was formed in 1830, and has about twenty members.

Hurst Cricket Club, established in 1833, and numbers about thirty members.

A Burial Club, established two years ago, about thirty members.

The Hurst Horticultural Society was established in 1831, and has about forty members. It holds annually an autumnal exhibition, and is second to few of its kind in importance in the county.

A Society has been formed by the Rev. Mr. Tuffnell, which as it rather new in its design and constitution, I have extracted from the first Report, some particulars concerning it:—

“This Society has been formed in the Parish of Hurstperpoint, for the encouragement of Industry and Prudence among the young unmarried men in the labouring and working classes.

“The end which the Society has in view, is to restore if possible those habits of industry and prudence for which the labouring and working classes were formerly so much distinguished; and its immediate object is to induce the young men to make a periodical deposit of some part of their earnings in the Savings' Bank, and not bring a burden on themselves and the Parish, by unreasonably early and improvident marriage.”

The rules and regulations then follow, with a list of the Premiums, Subscribers, and Honorary and Benefit Members. There is a list of the landed proprietors “who have engaged to furnish the Premiums,” for twenty years from 1833, in certain proportions.

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\* Chiefly communicated by Mr. Muzzell.

In 1833, there were ninety six young men, boys, and girls, who deposited 150*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*: in 1834, one hundred and twenty three, who deposited 178*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*: and in 1835, one hundred and eighteen, who deposited 162*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*.

The following is a copy of a fac-simile, printed for private purposes (in the possession of a relative and two other gentlemen at Hurst) of the original grant of Randells by Simon de Pierpoint in the time of Henry III. The estate is now in the possession of W. I. Campion, Esq:—

“ Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Symon de Petraponte dedi et concessi et hac presenti charta mea confirmavi Waltero filio Randulphi, pro homagio et servitio suo totam terram quam Randolphus de Petraponte, pater dicti Walteri tenuit in Hurst, in Wyke, et in Wrandham cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, habend' et tenend' sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, integre et pacifice in perpetuum reddendo inde annuatim, mihi et heredibus meis, ipse et heredes sui unum par calcarium deaurator vel sex denar. ad pascham pro omni servitio consuetudine seculari exactione querela et demanda, salvo servitio Domini Regis, viz. quando scutum est ad viginti solid. tunc dabit dicta terra duodecim denar. et ad plus plus et ad minus, minus. Ego vero Symon de Petraponte et heredes mei dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dicto Waltero et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et fœminas, warrantizabimus, acquitabimus et defendemus p' præ dictum servitium Et ut hæc mea donatio, concessio et cartæ meæ confirmatio firma et stabilis in perpetuum permaneat presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus Joh'e le Counte, Amfr. de Ferring, Rob'to Bonet militibus, Will'o de Hautbois, Phillip'o de Stanton, Wal'to de Lege, Petro de Hurst, Waltero Pakorum, Will' Cancys, Ric. de la Cunbe, Radulphus de Meyneres, Symoni filio Petri de Hurst, et multis aliis ”

A public road in this Parish, called “ Pangdean Lane,” is to be kept in repair by the owner or occupier of Pangdean Farm in the Parish of Piccombe. Three acres of grass on Flood's Farm in Hurstperpoint are held of Pangdean Manor, and one acre and a half on Dean Land,\* the crop of grass arising from which belongs to Pangdean Estate. This was a custom instituted by the proprietors of estates on the Downs, when they granted estates in the Weald, as a provision for their cattle in the winter; as at that period artificial food, as clover, trefoil, and rape, which are now cultivated on the Downs, was unknown to the farmers of the district.

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\* By an inquisition taken 21st Edw. IV. the jury found that Thomas Chaloner died seized of Denesland in the Parish of Hurstperpoint, held of the Manor of Pangdean.

The house in which R. Weekes, Esq.\* resides was formerly possessed by the Beards, who were persons of property, and formerly connected with this Parish; the names of some of their family occur in the Monumental Inscriptions. Mr Weekes has in his possession an old but well executed portrait of one of the Beards, who was a captain of the Train Bands in the Civil Wars.

John Beard had lands in Cowfold, Sussex, and served the Duke of Norfolk, when his Grace lived at Chesworth in Sussex, and was ranger of St. Leonard's forest, temp. Queen Mary, and lies buried in the Parish Church of Cowfold under a fair marble; and having no issue, Beard of Edburton did inherit his lands.

An engraving of the arms of this family is given by Horsfield, and the pedigree is contained in Berry's Sussex Genealogies,

\* It would be remiss not to say something of the Collection of curiosities and antiquities possessed by this gentleman, who, fortunately for this place and neighbourhood, suffers if he can prevent it, no valuable relic of antiquity to be destroyed or cast aside by ignorant and unconscious spoliation, and no remains of former times and deeds to be misused, or neglected and dishonoured by barbarous indifference; who has contributed by his perseverance and ability to extend equally the knowledge of his Museum and his acquirements.

Since the following description was given, accumulation has enriched the collection and enhanced its value.

"The following are among the splendid collection of British and Roman Antiquities made by Richard Weekes, Esq. of Hurstperpoint.

This valuable collection consists of coins, urns, heads, spear and arrow heads, spurs, celts, shields, &c. tastefully arranged, and which the enlightened possessor liberally offers to the inspection of the antiquary or the curious enquirer.

Brass celts from Ditchling Common and with them, masses of molten metal. Mr. W. conjectures that a manufactory of celts formerly existed there.

A fine specimen of an umbo, discovered at Hammond's place, St. John's Common.

Several Roman weapons, of brass and iron; among the rest, a pair of very elegant armillæ found on Newtimber race-course; also two perfect querns, or mill stones for hand mill s.

A gold fibula bearing the inscription—*Johannes est nomen ejus.*

A glass ball perforated, or rather a large bead, formed of numerous fragments of brilliant coloured glass, enveloped in a clear transparent globe of glass. It is impossible to convey any idea of this singular piece of antiquity by description. It is supposed to have been Druidical; and was found in the Sylva Anderida, near Hurst.

Several very elegant specimens of Samian ware from Clayton hills, &c. &c.—*Horsfield's Lewes*, vol. i. page 49.

(page 111). They bore *Erm. on a quarter sa. a saltier or. charged with five fleurs de lis, gules.* CREST. *On a chapeau, gu. turned up, erm. a tiger, couchant, or. tufted maned and armed sa.*

Rev. George Beard fifty four years Curate of Poynings, died 25th January 1786, æt 78. He was said never to preach but two sermons, on the subjects of *Simon the Tanner*, and *Felis trembled*.

#### BRIDGES.

SOUTH WORTLEFORD Bridge was often presented that it ought to be repaired by some of the adjoining tenants, yet the certainty was never expressed until the Law-day, Ap. 29, 15 James I. when the persons and lands charged are thus named:—William Lashmar for *Dumbrills*; same for *Deanes land*; Robert Skelton for *Wortleford*; Thomas Frendall for *Aldridges*; Edward Masters for *Selsland*. HOLMWOOD Bridge, by certain tenants. ROW Bridge, by the tenants of *Selsland* and *Southlands*. DANWORTH Bridge, by the tenants of *Ruckford's*, *Northend*, *Danworth*, and *Lashmars*. RICKMA's, alias RUCKFORD Bridge. LUXFORD Bridge, and Horse Bridge, and a Bridge at *Pickwell*, by particular persons: FERRY Bridge, the lands charged 29th Elizabeth, for the repair of this Bridge were *Waller's land*, *Berry land*, *Tree land*, *Stuckles land*, *Bridgers* and *Palmer's land*; there also the CLAPPERS are presented, a Bridge between *Culvercroft* and *Chalkcroft*, by the Borough. The old dyke on the west side of the *Peascroft* anciently there made for draining of the highway was presented by the jury to be filled up by Thomas Whatman, the elder. DANWORTH Bridge, repaired by the tenants of the adjoining lands, 15 and 24 Eliz. 8 James I.—*Hurr. mss.*

#### STATISTICS.\*

Population in 1801	1811	1821	1831
Males..	579	642	738
Females	605	679	746
Total	1184	1321	1484

#### IN 1831.

Houses Inhabited	245	Families engaged in Trade, &c.	46
— Uninhabited	8	.... Agriculture	164
— Building	1	.... All other descriptions	57
Total	254	Total	267
Males above 20 years of age..360.			

\* Partly from the Appendix to Horsfield's *Sussex*, and partly from the *Village Press*.

Amount raised in Poor-Rates in 1776..	£471	10	1
..... in 1785..	491	6	0
..... in 1803..	2456	7	6
..... in 1813..	3134	0	0
..... in 1821..	2391	12	0
..... in 1833..	1701	14	3

The total amount of Poor's Rates levied in this Parish from the commencement of the year 1808 to the end of the year 1833, is £51,755 ; which is procured from a rate for the whole period (25 years) of £32 in the pound. The Rates, during that space of time were highest in 1817, and lowest in 1827. 40s. in the pound were levied in the former year, producing above £3829 ; whilst in the latter year one half was found sufficient.

The Parish was valued in 1801, by Messrs. Allin and Turner. The Rental was £3497 14s. 6d. (Land, £3139. 4s. 6d. ; Houses, £358. 10s. 0d.) and the number of acres found to be 4338.\*

Annual value of Real Property as assessed in April, 1815, £5238.  
..... by the County Rate, £4120.

#### COUNTY VOTERS.

In 1705 there were 35 ; in 1710,† the same number ; in 1734, 36 ; in 1774, 20 ; in 1820, 31. In 1832, 26 voters registered ; in 1833, ; in 1834, ; in 1835, ; in 1836 ; in 1837, 47.

\* In Horsfield's Sussex the number is 5590. The admeasurement now going on will determine the exact quantity.

† Freeholders from Hurstperpoint, who voted in the election of knights of the shire at Lewes, October 5, 1710, (9 Anne) :—  
Thomas Avery, Stephen Bine, Edward Barry, Richard Burt, Thomas Butcher, James Banks, Thomas Bernard, Francis Cox, William Courtness, Jeremiah Dodson, Thomas Dunstall, James Hover, Richard Heath, William Hart, John Holden, William Lashmar, Richard Lashmar, John Linfield, Henry Luere, John Marchant, Peter Marchant, Thomas Marchant, John Norton, Thomas Norton, John Oliver, Richard Patching, Thomas Reed, William Roach, John Smith, Henry Scrace, Richard Whitpaine, gent., Thomas Whitpaine, Richard Wood, Nicholas Wicks, Henry Wickham,—*Communicated by Mr. W. Randell.*

Hurstperpoint in Latitude is  $50^{\circ} 56' 2.5''$  : in West Longitude,  $0^{\circ} 10' 42.1''$ . It is situated in the South part of the hundred of Buttinghill ; is bounded on the east by Clayton, on the west by Albourne, on the north by Bolney, Cuckfield, Twineham, and Clayton, and by Piecombe and Newtimber on the south. It is 11 miles from Lewes, 6 from Cuckfield, 8 from Brighton, and 44 from London.

In the map of Sussex published by Budgen, in 1724—a map much more accurate than many of more recent date, the road is delineated as passing south of the church, one part of which went in the same direction as the commencement of the present, by the Church Green, and another joining the former after a little distance, now known by the name of the Old Hollow. This now much “neglected spot,” shows, from its very great depression from the surrounding ground, that it had been long, probably for centuries, the only road through the village ; it continued easterly through the village to Cuckfield, and westerly to Albourne, through the Lee Mead and the Culver Croft, (the locality of the manorial dove-cot.) As shewn in the before mentioned map it passed between West-town and Ublies, a little further on,—a farm house, which has since been razed to the ground. The only signs of its former existence are two or three cherry trees, standing in part of the orchard, which many may heretofore have been surprised to see in a meadow ; and here and there, overgrown with grass, the foundation walls.

The northern division of the parish is generally poor, but favourable to the growth of oak ; near the village the land is rich, and the surface for the most part flat.

The road which goes from Crouch Hill to Ditchling, and which passes close to the north of the church, has only been made for about 60 years, the Act having been obtained for it in 1777.

There was formerly a large and very old house called “New House,” in this Parish, abutting on that of Twineham, near the road thither. It had two projecting gable ends, with walls of lath and plaster, and a massy timber roof. It was built by Thomas Butcher, temp. Eliz. He was of an ancient yeomanry family, who were possessed of property here, temp. Hen. 7. On the walls of one of the chambers of this house there were found several rude paintings, representing subjects taken from the Bible. One was meant for the representation of King Solomon and Queen Sheba at a banquet. There were also many inscriptions in the old English characters, and the initials “T. B.” On the door of an old cupboard was carved the effigy of the great Lord Burleigh. The estate passed through the families of Norton, Tanner, and Wood, to the present proprietor Mr. W. Sharp.

There was another very old house called “Stuckles,” (as is also the present building, which is near the site of the old one,) corrupted from the name of its former proprietors, *Stoghel*. This was also the property of the Butchers, temp. Eliz.

## PERAMBULATION OF HURSTPERPOINT.

I know each lane, and every alley green,  
 Dingle or bushy dell of this sweet place;  
 And every bosky bourn from side to side,—  
 My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood—*Comus*.

We have now done with the historical and territorial delineation of Hurst, and our excursions are now to range, not among dusty folios or ponderous records, nor through the wastes of retrospective research; not to wander, "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," along tracts now become impassable, and now devious and uncertain, ever under gloomy influences and desponding necessities; but, in the inviting and ever-pleasing paths of nature, to stroll at ease, and without hindrance or toil, contemplate at leisure the beautiful volume which she opens to the view, where every leaf abounds with winning entertainment, and every page unfolds a grace or discloses a charm; to escape from the murky atmosphere of passing changes, and sit abroad in the pure fragrance of a scene which, though at regular intervals shakes off its former garb, again resumes it with undiminished beauty, the same now as at the very first—in short, no longer with "historic truth to tread the long extent of backward time," but to take

"The rural walk through lanes  
 Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,  
 And skirted thick with intertexture firm  
 Of thorny houghs;" \*

or, wandering "by hedge-row elms, or hillocks green," to pause, and

"Sit beneath the shade  
 Of solemn oaks, that turf the swelling mounts  
 Thrown graceful round by nature's careless hand,  
 And pensive, listen to the various voice  
 Of rural peace—the herds and flocks, the birds,  
 The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills  
 That purring down amid the twisted roots  
 Which creep around, their dewy murmurs shake  
 On the soothed ear." †

And if the reader will permit me to be his *Cicerone* in his sally, he will be conducted by one who at Hurst inspired the first breath of his existence, and there spent the days of his childhood; who has explored every path, and sat by every rill; who, both "in winter's cold and summer's parching heat," has trod every track, and penetrated every thicket, who has climbed each hill and descended each dell; with the lark has

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\* Cowper.

† Thomson.



welcomed the "rising of the sun," and the "landscape glimmering on the sight," witnessed the "going down of the same;" whom the blaze of mid-day has driven

"To noon-tide shades —————

Where purls the brooks with sweet-inviting sound,  
and the coolness of the evening drawn

"Where the dun umbrage o'er the falling stream  
Romantic hangs ;"

[then,

"Still'd is the village hum—the woodland sounds  
Have ceas'd to echo o'er the dewy grounds,  
And general silence reigns.

———— Save when swung by nighted rustic late,  
Oft on its hinge, rebounds the jarring gate ;  
Or when the sheep-bell in the distant vale  
Breathes its wild music on the downy gale.\*]

for whom progressing age has opened each year new beauties, and shown fresh pleasures in those scenes which never weary or satiate ; for whom the same walks, the same sounds, the same objects, have ever the same attraction and the same pleasure ; one, who capable of addressing with truth the place of his nativity and sojourn, as that wherein

"Whichever way I turn th'admiring eye,  
Beauty attracts in rich variety.

By night or day thou still hast power to charm,"  
would say, at Hurst,

"Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,  
Flumina amem, sylvas que inglorius :"

and, in fine, must express for himself the sentiment, that

On n'est bien que dans sa patrie ;  
C'est là que plaisent les ruisseaux ;  
C'est là que les arbres, plus beaux,  
Donnent une ombre plus chérie.—FLORIAN.

By one, then, with these impressions, and this experience, will the consenting reader be accompanied in his perambulation of the place whose antiquarian and topographical history he has just become acquainted with,

The writer of the "Slight Sketch of a Picture of Hurst," †

• H. K. White.

#### † LITERATURE OF HURSTPERPOINT.

I had almost forgotten to give any information under this head, but will here say all that can be said on the subject. The first printer in Hurst was Mr. W. Randell, and then Mr.

having pre-occupied some of the ground over which I am about to traverse, I cannot avoid passing observations on that production, and in some instances, quotations. Amongst the random remarks it contains, is a description of the "Environs three miles round" Hurst. "The village of Hurst may be said to be paved throughout from one end to the other, as far as the houses extend. . . . The last house in the place eastward is a very old established butcher's shop, kept by the family who now occupies it, I should think, these fifty years, with its palisades, and two or three old-fashioned cut elms before it. A little distance from here, on the other side of the road, is a house which has lately undergone great additions and improvements; a pair of handsome green gates and a gravel sweep lead up to the house, which stands high and fronts the west. The spacious town field, handsome row of elms, and the setting sun, is a glorious scene from these windows on a summer's evening. Here we ascend a short hill, on the top of which, to the left, is a cottage, with a court, and cherry-trees before it, and a low wall, with white palisades on it, close to the road. From hence nothing occurs, except here and there a cottage, till we reach the foot of Randidles Hill; here, at the mouth of a lane running north, is a handsome cottage ornée. . . . Having ascended this small hill, and nearly reached Stone Pound Gate, we observe on the left a neat farm house, called the Ham, standing rather low from the road and having a deep court, and white palisade fence close to the road. A mile to the east of the village is Stone Pound Gate, so called from there having been formerly a manor pound for cattle, built of stone, on the bank to the left, as you descend the hill; this is one of the boundaries of Hurst parish; here two roads meet and cross each other, one leading to London and Brighton, the other to Ditchelling and Hurst."

Thus far for her time speaks correctly the Author of the Sketch of Hurst. And as I, like her, shall begin with the village; and afterwards stray into the fields and lanes, and penetrate the roads north and south, and take my reader to the top of the far famed Wolsonbury, I shall now commence by beginning where her quotation leaves off.

"The village consists of a long regular street, and stands upon an acclivity, the ground falling on each side of it." On the north is beheld a long and large tract of country, fertile in every spot with cultivation, and bounded as far as the eye can reach by the Surrey hills. On the south the Downs present their beautifully undulated heights, protruding in a noble promon-

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T. Wells. From the press of the ormer have issued the book above mentioned and a Magazine called *The Observer*; and from a private press, now abandoned, *The Village Press*, and the *Quarterly Village Endeavourer*. I believe this is all the Hurst Press has given birth to in the form of books.

tory, as it were, with proportionate elevation on the borders of the parish of Hurst, in the form of Wolsonbury Hill. The gently descending vale which forms the variegated landscape between this hill and the village, is, viewed from the eminence of the latter, as pretty and as soothing a scene as the eye might wish to contemplate; and the village, in turn, viewed from the lowlands, with its long row of lofty elms, and its church with its tall and conspicuous spire, reciprocates these feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

The book (*Mossfield's Sussex*) whence the last quoted sentence is taken, gives an engraving, which it says "gives an accurate idea" of the place. This "accurate" representation is a quarto copper plate, "presented by Mr. James Edwards," and gives a large advertising view of the "New Inn," of which he was Proprietor, with three nearly contiguous houses, sinking with vast disproportion to the chief object, very dimly into the distance. And this "gives an accurate idea" of Hurstperpoint! I believe this is the only engraved drawing of this place, and agreeing with the reviewer of the *Gent's Mag.*, that an inn is hardly fit to be engraved alone for a County History, it is a pity that ever there was opportunity furnished to those who have never seen Hurst, of forming so inadequate and insignificant a notion of the appearance of the town.

Hurst indeed is acknowledged by all — Natives and Visitors, Residents and Strangers, to be "a very pretty place." By nature and by art, it well deserves the commendation. There is scarcely to be found in Sussex a collection of houses, in the same compass, that shows at once such combined elegance, neatness and substantiality; nor occupiers that are so respectable and affluent. There is a wide difference between Hurst and the places around, in means of swelling the streams of charity, and making them to flow in so many and in such wide channels; — "scarcely any place of the same dimensions witnesses so many eleemosynary acts."\* "One seldom sees in a village so many good houses in one regular street, and these not modern edifices, as white and as new as a mushroom, the growth of yesterday; but such as bespeak families of long established respectability."† I may conclude its praises by letting my juvenile friend, the "President of the Editorial Council," bespeak his sentiments. He says "it is a delightful and pleasing little town, characterized by amenity of situation and pleasing environing scenery, affording, too, an engaging retreat for the valetudinarian, and presenting an attractive abode for marine borderers to estivate at realizing the exhilarating lines of the bard of Mantua —

Hic latis otia fundis,  
Speluncæ vivique lacus hic frigida Tempe  
Mugitilque boum, malletque sub arbore somni."

\* Qu. Vil. End.

† Sketch of Hurst, p. 4.

But to return to the description. At the "cottage ornaée" before spoken of, resides as he has done for many years, G. Faithfull, Esq. one of the first Members which Brighton sent to Parliament. In 1835, Hurst witnessed a novel exhibition, calculated almost to "fright it from its propriety." About 400 or 500 of the political adherents of Mr. Faithfull, came down to Hurst to dine with him, and passed through in independent and sturdy array, occupying the length and breadth of the street, giving as they passed the Rectory no very reverential or respectful salutations, and for a while eliciting the wondering trepidation of our quiet and unassuming population. The exciting display has left, I believe, the inhabitants in the unchanged possession of their former notions, and has made no alteration in their political creed.

Immediately by the side of the house of this gentleman is a long lane—a parish road, which shows on either side at occasional intervals a neat little cottage or a respectable farmhouse; passing by Ruckford's Mill it leaves the parish northwards and joins the main road at St. John's Common.—The writer of the Sketch of Hurst mentions Danny, and that incidentally but once in the whole book, for reasons which ought not to have had any influence in a work giving historical and descriptive information; and I must therefore just say here that the road to Danny is a little westward of the foot of Randles Hill;—Danny itself we shall visit presently. Nearer the village is a little road which leads to Tot farm, an old and capacious house, having charming views of the intervening land between Hurst and the Downs. The Evelyns an ancient family formerly possessed this estate; it has been occupied a long time, with the adjoining lands by a very respectable tenant, Mr. W. Jenner. On the entrance to the village, a turnpike gate presents itself—an obstruction erected, as the Trustees of the road say, to liquidate debts, and then to be taken down again; but as the latter incumbrance most likely will never be got rid of, there is not much chance of the former barrier being ever removed. Thus East and West, North and South, (with the exception of the latter, whither you may go about a mile before you meet a gate) you cannot stir out of Hurst for half a mile, without a tax on your advancement.

Since the writer last mentioned wrote, the appearance of Hurst is much—very materially altered. Its former simplicity is lost, or only to be seen in what may now be appropriately called its suburbs. It can no longer be considered of the number of those modest and snug little villages which abound in Sussex—which it was forty years ago. Other villages for years witness one unvarying round of existence— one unaltered monotony of men and of things. If any additions are made to their means of habitation, they are "few and far between;" here, as old buildings have dilapidated and

fallen away new ones have replaced them, and speculation or convenience has at long intervals added a house or increased the dimensions of one already standing ; but it was reserved for the people of these days to see an enlargement that would have astonished and unsettled for years the stationary contemplation of their ancestors. An absentee of ten years evidently, would scarcely recognize the place ; a grave gentleman, who lived forty years ago, and who with surprise, was accustomed to inquire the name and business of every passing stranger and every new-comer, as if he was some invader or vagabond, I am told, were he to arise from his grave and view the vast changes around him, would with patriotic horror, run mad quite, at the bold innovations introduced. The increase Hurst has received may be said to have begun in 1832 ; from that period is to be dated the commencement of its oppidan importance. The " old established butcher's shop with its paliades, and two old-fashioned cut elms before it, the last house in the place eastward," in 1826, is now sheltered, on the same side of the road, as far as the " cottage with a court and cherry-trees before it," by a range of elegant villas, with pretty shrubberies and gardens before them. This assemblage of houses is called St. George's Place, and it was at first intended, with that prodigality and magnificence of contrivance which can be shown in design, but rarely in execution, to have a uniform crescent from one end of the field to the other. Opposite the butcher's shop, the openness of a meadow, and beautiful views of the Downs, gave way, in 1832, to the erection of a residence for R. Weekes, Esq., jun. Time has now rendered it one of the most delightful residences in Hurst. Elegant in its construction, and commodious and spacious in all its appendages, this mansion is as finely situated, and possesses as beautiful views, north and south, as any other house in Hurst. These and other additions to be mentioned, have sprung up with such a rapidity—have stolen upon our notice so suddenly, and in such a startling manner—all within five years—that the staid natives of the place scarcely know their position ; their perturbation has been so quick and unexpected—their old associations so completely violated, their " daily walks and ancient neighbourhood," so metamorphosed and altered, that each cries out involuntarily,

" Me miserable ! which way shall I fly ?

Infinite fear, and infinite alarm ;

Which way I fly is change ; myself am change."

They picture another Auburn :—

" Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,

Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn,

Amidst thy bowers, a tyrant's hand is seen,

And alteration saddens all the scene ;

—Times are altered : trade's unfeeling train .  
 Usurp the land and dispossess the swain.  
 Along the plain where scattered hamlets rose,  
 Unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose."

Here once

"The village preacher's modest mansion rose ;"

but now, in accordance with the more modern buildings, a lofty structure, enclosed within walls, shows its proud front to the hesitating flock : "It is one of fashion's freaks to turn his back upon us, and raise a high wall to shut out the street, lest our look should pollute its sanctity, or sully its grandeur. It looks like anything but the residence of a village clergyman, the friend and father of his people — one who sitteth not by himself, but is lowly in his own eyes, easy of access. Now it is from its construction, what I should call most inhospitably difficult of access. That shivering gate! — It was not so twenty years ago, — the very house which of all others should be the most open and inviting to all, from the highest to the lowest." Notwithstanding, "our present Curate is, I am happy to say, (for our rector only visits us occasionally) as good, and worthy, and amiable a man as ever existed, an honour to his profession and an ornament to society.\* The "high wall" just alluded to, is low, compared to the prison-like wall which is to form the western boundary of the enlarged garden of the new patron of the living, and to keep out the attic super-vision of the contiguous houses. Alteration and innovation have proceeded here with rapid steps already ; how much further spoliation is to be carried before the induction of another incumbent, those who dread change, and once saw with delight, unobstructed the arboreal limit of the parsonage garden, will not wish soon to be called upon to know and see.

But to return to the eastern entrance. Ten years ago, a traveller coming into Hurst, at the locality of the turnpike-gate would see before or around him nothing but the cottage on the hill. Now, he is enabled immediately to form some idea of the importance and elegance of the place, by a sight of the slate-covered roofs of the villas before spoken of,---

"Suburban villas, highway-side retreats."

"On the right, from the parsonage to the church, is a nice clean straight pavement of red brick, with a pretty green hedge on one side, and the road on the other." This pavement extends to the turnpike gate, and the green hedge extended to the end of the Church Field, where is a pretty house, with garden before it, once displaying a conspicuous and far-seen row of poplars — together with the house a very pretty object from all parts of the village. This house and one or two more on

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\* Sketch of Hurst, p. 5.

the same side of the road, the Sketcher omitted, when she said the "parsonage was the last house in the village on the right." Ten years ago the hedge was unbroken the whole length of the field; but year after year, since 1833, the old with regret, the young with pleasure, have seen piece by piece, cut away, and the ground cleared to afford scope for the rage of devastation, or the spread of ill-assorted and tasteless buildings. Mr. R. Weekes built two *quasi* lodges, prospectively, for the entrance of the new north road, opposite the Church Green, which, with the buildings afterwards erected on the line of road itself, at the commencement, are quite unexceptionable, and executed with a proper judgement and suitability; but since, the building-mania has infected every petty tradesman in the place, and each has erected for himself one or more houses for nearly the remaining length of the field, violating every principle of taste, uniformity, and regularity. If the Genius of Disorder himself had superintended their construction, there could not have been a more badly-arranged and unpleasing collection of huts and cottages, human habitations, and out-houses, possibly jumbled together. The houses, almost all of them, adjoin; some are high, and some low; some are close to the pavement, others retire each more than the other, in a curious zig-zag direction; not one is like to another in any one particular; all are mortifying blots on the beauty of the place, obstruct most regrettedly the fine north views of the church, and bid fair to fill the precincts of the sacred edifice itself with all that would be wished for away from a locality hitherto standing alone from the turmoils of noisy and grovelling life, and consecrated to the inhabitants by associations and ties thought unchangeable and fixed.

The Church has been spoken of before. The prospects from the Churchyard are rich, varied, and extensive. To the south, the Downs raise their swelling tops, in an uninterrupted range from the Devil's Dyke to Ditchling Beacon; westward is seen West Grinstead Place, sometimes the sole visible irradiated object in the west, by the morning's sun, and the seat of Mr. Beaucherc, at Plummer's Plain; to the north, Leth Hill, in Surrey, with its elevated monument, the rural church of Bolney, and the lofty one of Cuckfield; to the east the beautiful residence of Colonel Elwood, at Hammond's Place, and in the evening, the sun-gilt mansion of Admiral Sir J. Wells, at Bolnore, presenting by its numerous windows in a dazzling manner the magnificent sight of one sole surface, out of the wide expanse, tinged with the blue gloom of even which surrounds it, casting back in a thousand glittering rays the gorgeous glories of a setting sun.

"The churchyard is bounded on the east by a square piece of waste ground called the Church Green, belonging to the

lord of the manor, who has built on it a coach-house and stable for the accommodation of his carriage horses, and this is used constantly twice a-day on a Sunday, and on all other holy days. Here is also a manor pound for cattle. \* \* Beyond the church, on the left side, and separated from the main road by a little slip of garden, is a row of neat houses, and as it communicates and leads into the church yard, it is called the Church Lane. A few yards further on, to the right, is another little cluster of houses, and the turnpike gate, and a public-house, called the White Horse, just beyond. Quarter of a mile further on is West Town, comprising six or eight cottages and a gentleman's seat, called West Town House, remarkable for the beauty and neatness of its gardens, house, and premises \* \* In a high field just beyond this house is a Windmill, a conspicuous object in the distance, and the only one we have nearer than Clayton. Not a quarter of a mile beyond this is an inn called the King's Head, just a mile from Hurst. Here the road stops, and the London and Brighton road comes in north and south."\* This is the western boundary of the parish, and we will now return to wander north and south, and stroll down each lane and road as we come to them. The parish of Hurst is in size nearly square, and about equally divided into North and South part by the only road passing through the heart of the town—that which we have just arrived at the end of, *viz.* the connection of the London and Brighton road by Stone Pound, and the same by Hixted—a distance of about two miles.

Returning then on the left, is a white gate which conducts to some beautiful meadows, romantically bordering on a romantic piece of water, encircled by copse

“ Deep-tangled, tree-irregular, and bush  
Bending with dewy moisture.”

A little farther on, opposite the grounds of N. Borrer, Esq. to whom the land near to, and northward of his residence chiefly belongs, is a long, winding, narrow lane which leads out to the London road near Hixted, opposite the house of Mr. Goodman, the coach proprietor. It possesses all the characteristics of the rural by-roads, and, sometimes darkened by the meeting foliage, and then disclosing partial views of the scenery around, “ while laughs around the jocund Spring,” or “ Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,” gives that pleasure which such sights and objects are calculated invariably to inspire. The soft murmuring of the gentle stream, the sounds of rustic occupation, the loud splashing from the water-mill, are the alternate objects which so pleasingly awaken the ear. About midway in this lane is Knowlsthooth, where there is one of the best and most interesting views of Hurst. The green meadows gently descending before you, again rise on the sight, till they are bounded by the whole line of elevation upon which the village itself stands. The Native views his favoured birth-



place with delight, as it shows partially, hid by trees or hedges, here and there his own habitation, or those of his friends, and the every-where conspicuous church, with the high parsonage house, beautifully embosomed in trees, and all seeming to sit under the sheltering protection of the pleasant Downs, and their proud head, his own Wolsonbury.

*To the spirit of my infant years occasioned by a morning ramble near Hurstperpoint.\**

If haply here in youth my footsteps stray,  
How mem'ry's voice each well-known scene endears,  
While the mild spirit of my parted years,  
Seems 'mid each dell, and tangled glen to stay.

Shade! of my thoughtless childhood's sunny morn,  
Now sole memorial of those happy hours,  
When 'mid these grass-grown lanes bestrewn with flowers,  
I pluck'd the rose of life without its thorn;  
Oh! ever in these much-lov'd wilds appear,  
Still haunt my wand'ring steps when here they stray,  
And let me cull again those wild flowers gay,  
Which strew'd my pathway in life's early year;  
For thou can'st bid me joys departed feel,  
And tranquilize that breast no power can heal.

We now come to the second lane northward, of which there are three altogether in the parish, the third having been noticed first. These are all in very good condition except in the extreme north part of the parish, where they are somewhat bad. They are particularly free from ascents, and with very trifling exceptions uniformly level. The lane just entered on passes by the White Horse, and after a slight turning northwards proceeds again in the same direction for some distance, almost completely shut out from the penetration of the sun's rays by the dark and dense foliage which arches over it. It winds along its irregular course through Danworth Brook, and then ascending for some time between two steep banks, through which obtrude the roots of the old trees, whose tangled boughs and meeting branches constantly throw a dark shade below, leaves Highatch on the right, and ends in dirt and mire on St. John's Common. Although a century or two ago the roads in this county were so bad, that in a rhyming enumeration of the characteristics of the adjoining counties, it was said "Sow-eks—full of dyrt and mire," yet now the roads in this part of the county, certainly are as excellent as could be desired, and very well answer to Lord Byron's description—

"What a delightful thing's a turnpike road!  
So smooth, so level, such a mode of shaving  
The earth, as scarce the eagle in the broad  
Air can accomplish, with his wide wings waving."

*Don Juan, x. 78.*

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\* From a volume of Poems by Martha Hanson, published in 1809. In the autumn of 1834 the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ray (her married name) visited Hurstperpoint: the Rev. gentleman, I believe, then was Chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn.

We must now enter on the Cuckfield road—a line of communication, that had it not been for the influence of private interest, would have been made 60 years ago, instead of in 1835 and 1836. The entrance is what may be termed a very fine one. The beautiful and extensive prospect, everywhere to be seen at Hurst, of the north, strikes at once, unimpeded, on the sight. (Mr. Weekes, amongst the good-looking houses just on the right, has built an Inn, of as respectable appearance, of as commodious extent, and as advantageously situated as any in Sussex.) The descent from the Church Green is straight and gentle; a viewless flat, in the middle of which is the turnpike-gate, is presently relieved by a gradual rising, which again falls and rises, affording most beautiful views of Hurst and the Downs, till the highest elevation on the whole line of road is reached. Here, and at a little distance farther on, shaded and muddy passages for waggons lead on the right and left to lanes or roads before described. The appearance of Hurst—a long line of scattered houses—the Church, the majestic Downs, the light and elegant aspect of the new houses, extending far away into the east, glittering under a meridian sun, or assuming the purple tinge of the dusky evening,—is a rich and exhilarating landscape.

“How lovely, from this hill’s superior height,  
Spreads the glad view before my gazing sight.”

On the north, for the first time, Cuckfield and Bolney, and the blueish woodlands appear to the view, intercepted by a solitary tree or a tract of coppice. A descending curvature of the road leaves to the right, North End House, the property of Sir J. Dodson, Queen’s Advocate, formerly the residence of the Nortons. Two miles from Hurst are soon attained, and the next mile has a flat and solitary appearance. The third mile-stone is near Mr. Peckham’s water-mill and Leigh Pond, a line through which is the north boundary of the parish. On a brow near Mr. Upton’s residence, is one of the most delightful prospects within many miles, off the Downs. Here has the eye

“Through wood, through waste, o’er hill, o’er dale to roam,”

and to discern peeping from the vast mass of foliage before it some goodly mansion or humble cot,—to trace the winding course of the road, here disclosed and there covered with the woody extent—and to measure from east to west the lengthened ridges of the Downs, and next, the protracted village of Hurst-perpoint.—The new piece of road is about four miles in length and will soon be opened. We will return by it and the South Road, which comes out on the Brighton Road at Muddleswood Gate, and continues till it meets the London Road through Henfield at Poynings Common, that we may come at last to Danny, and though last, not least, to Wolsonbury Hill. This short piece of road was finished in 1834. The entrance from the Cuckfield road into it, in a continued line, is highly picturesque. A declivity, bounded on the side by lofty trees, shows

yet naught but the sky and the corner of a meadow, till quickly

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,  
While the landscape round it measures;  
Russet lawns and fallows grey,  
Where the nibbling flocks do stray,—

Wolsonbury, "meadows trim with daisies pied," and the diversified extent of trees in which Danny is hid, burst upon the busy sight. In ascending the acclivity and entering on the Cuckfield road, the prospect in like manner suddenly opens on the view in an unbounded stretch of beauty.

The entrance to Danny is by a road at Randidles; it winds in continual shade, for about a mile, till it ends at Danny; it goes through the commencement of the Danny Plantations at the Sandfield Pond, which is a large and beautiful piece of water fringed all round by bending trees, immediately on the left; opposite to which, on the right, is a spring of mineral water: it then pursues a straight course through a long and noble avenue of elm trees, disclosing to the right and left rich and extensive meadows, on which on all sides border beautiful plantations. These abound in every charming variety of disposition;—

"Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye  
Distracted wanders; now the bow'ry walk  
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day  
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps:  
Now meets the bending sky."

It must suffice to say, that the walks in this very extensive amphitheatre of nature, have every diversified charm which distinguish ornamental grounds, and it is only to be regretted that

"Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore,"

space will not permit any further expression of the feelings and impressions, which the contemplation and enjoyment of such scenes irrepressibly create.

A very few words on Wolstonbury—a theme which offers temptations to fill many pages—must, reluctantly and abruptly terminate our description of the objects of the Perambulation. This proud eminence, though, the people of Hurst cannot claim as belonging to their territory,—it lies in the parish of Piecombe. Its name is derived, by the Rev. J. Douglas, from *Owel* or *Voel* (bleak cliff)—a derivation certainly not very satisfactory.

After a very toilsome ascent, you gain the summit of this hill,

"from whose fair brow  
The hursting prospect spreads immense around;  
And snatch'd o'er hill and dale, and wood and lawn,  
And verdant field, and darkening heath between,  
And villages embosom'd soft in trees,  
— your eye excursive roams:  
Wide-stretching from the Lord's Hall,  
To where the broken landscape by degrees,  
Ascending," ends with Surrey's Hills.

Fann'd by the

“gentle Zephyrs that on Woolson play,  
 Curl down its sides, and o'er the vallies stray,” \*

exhilarated by the situation, and the enhanced beauty of a cloudless Summer's day, anon, hearing, wafted by the breeze, the roar of the ocean, whose blue surface is partially seen on the south—the “eye roves,” “exulting in its command,” and confused by the multiplicity of objects, over the vast and lovely landscape which stretches before it—

“Rich in its groves, and glens, and village spires;  
 Its upland lawns, and heights with foliage hung.”

\* \* \* \* \*

[The following list of plants peculiar to Hurstperpoint, altogether, or partly, is taken from the Appendix to Horsfield's History of Sussex. Professing to be no pantologist, this and the following extract are inserted as I found them: accurate or not this history will be the less incomplete for them.

*Calicium chlorellum*—on elms. *Calicium hyperellum*. *Calicium phæocephalum*—on boarded buildings. *Collema limosum*—on the wet clayey soil. *Endocarpon psoromoides*—on elm bark. *Fragilaria pectinalis*—in stagnant water. *Gastroidium lendigerum*—on the wet clayey soil. *Lecanora periclea*—on old posts or pales, or the bark of fir. *Lecidea incompta*—on the shaded part of rugged old elms. *Lepraria ochracea*—on trunks of old trees. *Spiloma murale*—on plastered walls of cottages. *Verrucaria rufis*—on boarded buildings. *Myosurus minimus*. *Linum angustifolium*. *Rubus macrophyllus*. *Mespilus germanica*. *Sedum album*—on roofs. *Mentha ruhra*. *Neottica nidus-avis*—Danny Woods. *Carex stricta*—meadow at Starebridge. *Carex strigosa*—Little Park. *Hypnum tenellum*. *Anthoceros punctatus*—corn-fields. *Variola globulifera*—on an old oak at . *Lecanora hæmatoruma*—church. *Lecidea cornea*—oaks in woods. *Lecidea marmorea*—on an old ash bark. *Squamaria clementi*. *Parmelia corrugata*. *Collema fragrans*. *Borreria chrysophthalma*—on an oak. *Cetraria sepincola*—a single specimen on an old rail in the Danny sand field. *Tetraspora lubrica*.

One of the first of living botanists, Mr. Borrer, was born at Hurst, and here passed a considerable portion of his life. From his earliest youth he has prosecuted his favourite study, and always having had leisure, opportunity, and means, the result has been numerous discoveries in the science, and his elevation to the first rank of its cultivators. Mr. Borrer is the eldest son of the late William Borrer, Esq. of Hurstperpoint, (vide Mon. Inscr, 40) and has for some time resided at Henfield.

\* “Woolsonbury Nymphs,” a poem, written at Danny, about 100 years ago.

The following extract relating to the geological disposition of this parish, is from Mantell's Geology of the South-East of England, page 174:—

"An instructive section of the sands, which much resembles that of Dunnose Point in the Isle of Wight, is seen at Stone Pound Gate, near Hurstperpoint, on the Brighton road. The bank is nearly 30 feet high, and has on the top a layer of loam and clay, beneath which is a bed of bluish clay, with an intermixture of sand; this reposes on the greenish ferruginous sand, that forms the base of the hill. Sand of a deep reddish brown colour, mottled with pure white, appears on the south side of the turnpike-gate; and even here, although on so small a scale, the triple division of the bed is visible. The weald clay comes out from beneath the sand to the north of this place.

"The pretty village of Hurstperpoint, well known from the select and interesting collection of fossils and antiquities of Richard Weekes, Esq. F. S. A. &c. stands on this deposit: and in the plantations at Danny, many interesting sections of the red and ferruginous sands are exposed."]

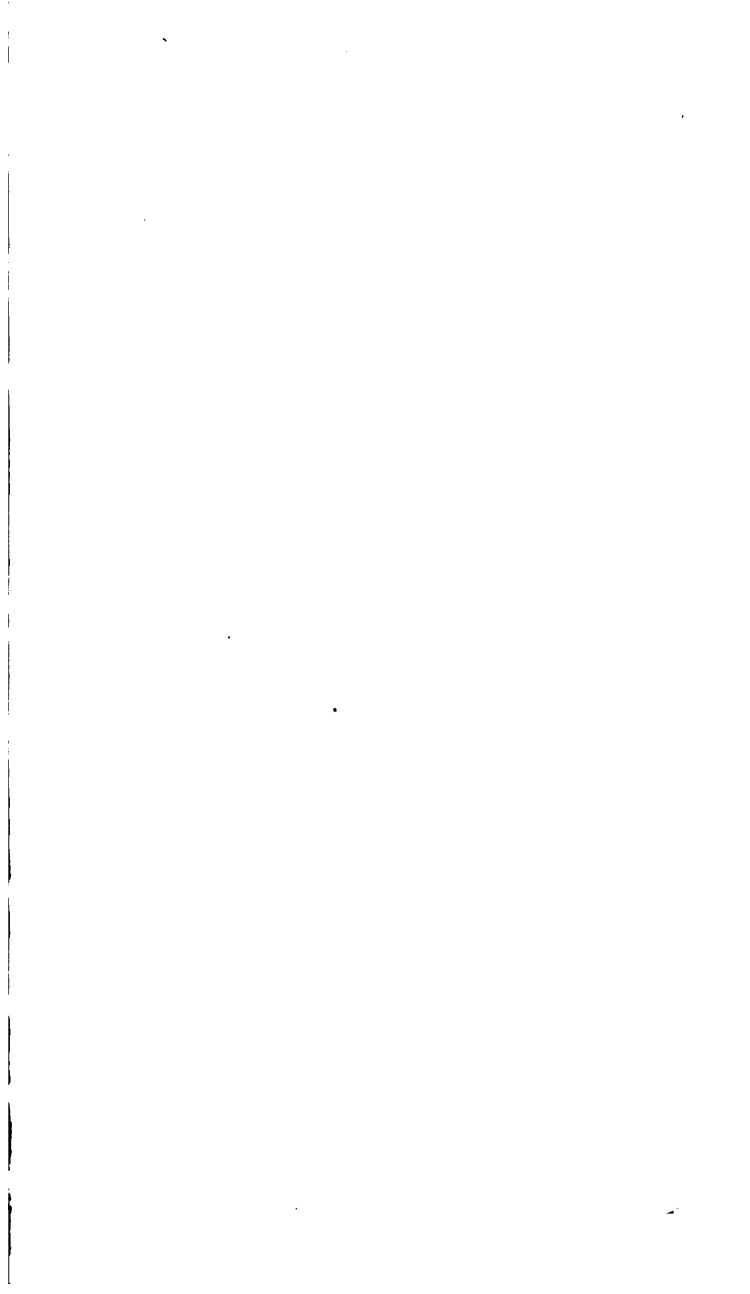
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**EEES.**

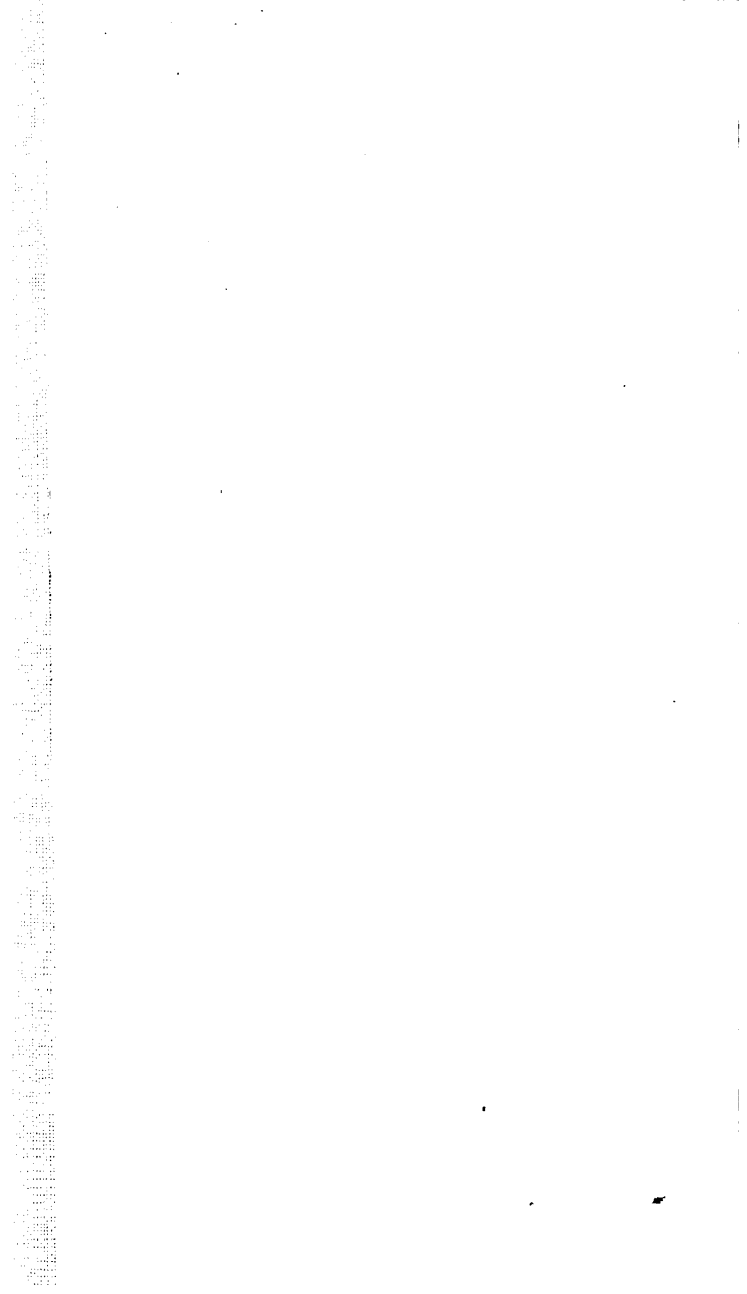
**Finis coronat opus.**

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